# THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 4 OCTOBER, 1834. [NO. 2376.


WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1835,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the year 1835, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published, together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

PAY TABLES FOR THE BOMBAY ARMY.

THE change which has recently taken place in the local currency, having occasioned an important alteration in the adjustment of the accounts of the several Military departments under Government, Mr. J. MULLALY, of the Auditor General's Office, begs leave to intimate to the officers of this Establishment, that he has, in consequence, prepared a New Set of Pay Tables for the Bombay Army.

The following table of Contents is published for information :—

No. 1. and 2, are Tables shewing the total amount of Regimental Pay and Allowances to the Commissioned, Non-commissioned officers, and Privates of His Majesty's Dragoons, in Garrison and Field, in advance for a month of 30, and in arrears for 31 days.

Nos. 3 & 4..do...do. H. M's. Infantry.
" 5 & 6..do...Hon'ble Co's. Horse Art.
" 7 & 8..do...do. Foot Artillery.
" 9 & 10..do...do. Engineers.
" 11 & 12..do...do. European Infantry.
" 13 & 14..do...do. Golundauze Battn.
" 15 & 16..do...do. Native Cavalry.
" 17 & 18..do...do. do. Infantry.
" 19.....Table of Salaries and Personal Allowances to Staff officers in the Military Department, under the Presidency of Bombay.
" 20.....Tables of Gratuity, Half and Full Tentage, House and Horse allowance to the Commissioned officers, calculated for each day, for months of 28, 29, 30, and 31 days.
" 21.....A Table to facilitate the calculations for broken periods of all monthly allowances from 1 annas to one thousand rupees, exhibiting the amount for each day, in months of 28, 29, 30, and 31 days.
" 22.....Table shewing the amount of Net Pay to the different ranks of H. M.'s and the Hon'ble Company's Troops, from 1 to 31 days, by which all claims on account of broken periods should be regulated. This table has been framed with a view to relieve officers of Companies (both European and Native) when paying the daily or weekly subsistence to the men under their command, of the trouble and inconvenience, hitherto experienced.
" 23.....Revised table of Clothing Stoppages, Tables of Grain Compensation, &c. &c.

In addition to the above, the work will contain an *Epitome* of such orders as relate to, and are strictly connected with the Pay and Allowances of the Army, Forms of Abstracts and Muster Rolls, and of the various Certificates required by officers proceeding to Europe, from all public departments; together with such other matter as will render it a Compendious and Useful work of reference to Heads of Departments, Paymasters of corps, the officers of the Engineer and Commissariat Departments, etc. The Price of the work is fixed at Rupees 4 per copy. As only a sufficient number of copies will be struck off to comply with the Requisitions which may be received, Gentlemen wishing to possess the work are requested to send early intimation of their intention, as it will appear without delay, being now in the Printer's hands.

Letters to be addressed (post paid) to Mr. J. MULLALY, Military Auditor General's Office, Town Hall; or to the Courier office, Bombay,

*Bombay, 4th. October,* 1834.

FOR SALE AT POONA.

TWO Tile-roofed Bungalows and outhouses, excepting Stable and Coach House, which are chuppered, situated in the compound next to the Post Office, on the N. E. side; for particulars apply to JANGHERJEE MANACKJEE, at Poona, or JANGHEER NASSERWANJEE and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE AT BOMBAY.

A PAIR of Shigram Bullocks of Malwa breed and large size; for particulars apply to JANGHEER NASSERWANJEE, and Co.

ADVERTISEMENT

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at my office, on Tuesday next, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

G. NOTON,
*Clerk of the Peace.*

*Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd Sept.* 1834.

IN THE COURT OF THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Petitions to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, have been filed by the several persons afternamed, all now Prisoners in the Gaol of Bombay, and that they have also filed assignments of their Estates and Effects in my office, viz.

PEER MAHOMED ESSANY, formerly residing in the Mamon wadda, without the Fort of Bombay.

ANDIAROO RUTTONJEE JEEVUNJEE, formerly residing in the Bhoevada, within the Fort of Bombay.

DEWCHUND GOVERDHUN, formerly residing in the House of Javerchund Atmaram within the Fort of Bombay.

A. FERRIER,
For D. B. SMITH,
*Chief Clerk.*

*Chief Clerk's Office, Fort, Bombay, 29th. Sept.,* 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

*In the matter of the last Will and Testament and Codicil annexed thereto, of ROBERT GORDON, Esquire, late a Major of Engineers in the Service of the East India Company on the Bombay Establishment, deceased.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil annexed thereto, of the said ROBERT GORDON, may be granted to SAMUEL JOHN CROFT FALCONER, Esquire, a Captain of Artillery in the same Service, one of the Executors, reserving the rights of the other Executors in the said Will named, to prove the said Will when they shall come in and pray for the same, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 2nd day of October, 1834.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

TO THE CREDITORS OF MESSRS. SHOTTON AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 13th instant, a Dividend of twenty five per Cent. will be payable at my Office from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily.

JOHN BECKWITH,
*Executive Trustee of Shotton and Co.*

*Bombay, 3d October,* 1834.

A CARD.

ALL parties having claims against Dr. J. A. MAXWELL (about to proceed to Europe), are requested to present the same to him at his residence, Mazagon, on or before the 25th proximo, for final adjustment, as no claims will be subsequently attended to.

*Bombay, 4th October,* 1834.

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દાફતર-જે—એ—મેફશવેલ-શ્રી-ઇફુરોપ શીધારેચ-તેથી-તેફો-ફુપર-જે-ફાંઇ-લોફોનો દાવો-ફોએતો-તેનુ-ધેફર-શ્રી-મજગાંમમાંછે તાંફાં-તે-ધણીને-તારીખ ૨૫ મી-આવતા-મફીનાંની-શુધી-શેવતનો-ચુફાડો-ફરવા-શારૂ-મોફલી-દેવો-તે-પછી-ફોઇનો-દાવો-ચાલશે-નફી *

તારીખ ૪ ઠી-અફટોબર ૧૮૩૪

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, vizt :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pale and Brown Sherry, at Rs. 20 per dozen. | | |
| Port.....at | Rs. 24 | per doz. |
| Lisbon..... | 12 | " |
| Brandy.....at 15 *a* | 18 | " |
| Jamaica Rum, at | 12 | " |
| Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles, | Rs. 24 | per case. |
| French Liqueurs of sorts, | 18 | per doz. |
| Ripe Hodgson's Beer | 6 | " |
| Rum Shrub, in pints, | 9 | " |

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

*Forbes Street, 4th Oct.,* 1834.

FLOOR MATTING.

BECK and Co. have still on hand a small quantity of best double Nankin Matting, and various other China Goods, which they are offering at very moderate prices, to ensure speedy sales.

*Forbes' Street, 4th October,* 1834.

TRANSMISSION.

GOODS, Baggage, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c. to all Stations under this Presidency—both by sea and land—effected by BECK AND CO. with every possible expedition, and on most reasonable terms.

N. B.—Boats also of every description for hire, supplied on the shortest notice.

*Bombay, 4th October,* 1834.

ON Wednesday next, the 8th Instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will submit for Public Sale by Auction, at their Rooms, the following Goods, which being of general utility and of good quality (being mostly new) they recommend to general Notice, vizt. Piece Goods—Comprizing Batistes, Coloured Ginghams of fine and coarse quality, Fancy Cravats, Colored Muslins; Chantilly Jaconets, Assorted Dresses and Handkerchiefs.

*Glass Ware*—Comprizing, Glass bottomed Globe Lamps, Single Branched Wall Shades, Claret, Wine, and Champagne Glasses, cut, and plain Salt Cellars, Butter Pots—cut, and plain; Flat Cut Tumblers; English and French Papers, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Cotton Stockings, Leather Gloves, Curry Combs and Brushes, Cards of Penknives and Scissors, Carpenter's Tools, several handsome small sized Dinner Sets, a few dozen of full bodied *Old Burton Ale,* Coat and Hair Brushes, common spectacles, about 100 Prime Hams, a variety of Household Furniture, a Grand Piano Forte by Broadwood, several Pipes of "London particular Madeira," some Hhds. of Sherry, Plain and Sweet Lisbon, a few dozens of Sparkling Champagne, and several casks of rejected Beer fit for present use.

At noon—A Guzeratee Milch Cow in *full* milk with calf by her side, and several milch Goats, with any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

*Nesbit Lane, October 4th,* 1834.

NOTICE.

ON Monday, the 27th Instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Mazagon, the Household Furniture and property of J. A. MAXWELL, Esq. M. D. particulars of which will be full

*Nesbit Lane, 4th October,* 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Wednesday, the 15th Instant, and following day, Messers. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will submit for sale by Auction, without reserve, the extensive and valuable assortment of Household Furniture and property of the Hon'ble WM. NEWNHAM, Esq., at his residence "*Belvidere,*" Mazagon; the same comprizes, Elegant Lustres of large and small size, rich Plated Ware, Glass Ware, Porcelain, and Queen's Ware, Elegant Console Tables, a Splendid large sized Mirror, Pier Tables, with Marble Slabs, Dining, Circular, Sofa, and Pembroke Tables, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, Couches, Chairs, an Ottoman, Persian and other Carpets, Wall Shades, Hanging Lamps, a first rate large sized Billiard Table, built by *Thos. Ferrar,* with "*Thurston's*" cushions and appurtenances complete, a full toned Patent Grand Piano Forte, by "*Mott,*" a variety of Prints in Frame, and in Portfolios, and a valuable collection of Books.

A large collection of Plants, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c. &c.

And at 4 P. M. on the second day's sale F. B. and Co. will sell to the highest bidder (unless previously disposed of,) the valuable estate and mansion of *Bohemia,* delightfully situated on the most salubrious part of the "Mahabuleshwar Hills" with the Furniture &c, thereunto belonging.—A List of which with plan of the grounds may be seen at the office of the advertisers.

Catalogues will be published at an early period, and further particulars be made known. The property will be on view on Saturday, the 11th Instant and following days from 9 A. M. until sunset.

N. B. On Thursday, the 16th, the second day of the Sale, will be put up the carriages and Horses, and also (unless previously disposed of) the following property belonging to Capt. The Hon'ble G. F. UPTON, proceeding to Europe viz.

A handsome London built Phaeton and Harness, by "Barker"—a handsome (nearly new) Stanhope and Harness by "Cork and Spain" an English, and a country built Buggy.

A Bay Arab Horse, of superior powers, 14 | 3 inches high, goes in Harness or Saddle, and a Chestnut Arab Horse, of similar training.

*Nesbit Lane, 4th Oct.* 1834.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret,* at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Also Champaigne in Basket of 1 dozen at Rs. 40 each.

*Bombay, 4th Oct.,* 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET :—

Claret 2d growth..... Rs. 25 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Ditto, in pints..... " 14 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

BENGAL TENTS. Camp Equipage of every description can be had as usual on application to Messrs. IVES AND CO. Tent contractors, Futtyghur. Messrs. Ives and Co. trust the satisfaction they have always given in the numerous Tents with which they have supplied Officers of the Bombay Establishment, on the Frontier, and the experience they have had in forwarding the same with safety and dispatch, will secure to their establishment that preference it has inveriably received.

The State Tents of the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF CLARE, were built by Messrs. Ives and Co.

*Futtyghur, August,* 1834.

LOST.

ON the 30th September, 1834, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. in progress from Hurjee Dewjee's shop, near the Bazar Gate to the Summachar newspaper office, a letter addressed in Goojrathee to Gopalldass Dwarkadass, at Madras, enclosing two other letters and the following bills, vizt :—

1st and 2nd of Ceylon Govt. bills, No. 280 dated 15th May, 1834..... £.200
1st of—Ditto——Ditto of No. 236. ditto 12 ditto do..... £100.
1st & 2nd—of ditto, of No. 354, ditto, 5th Augt. do..... £200,

And a Ticket of Admission to the first class tents only, will be handsomely rewarded, if necessary, by Hurjee Dewjee.

Measures have been taken to stop payment of the bills.

*Bombay, 1st October,* 1834.

ખોવાઈ ગયું છે

શપટેમબર-મફીનાંની ૩૦ મી-તારીખ ૧૮૩૪ ને-દીને ૩ અથવા ૪ ફલાફની-વચ્ચે-એફ-પતર-ગુજરાતી-લાશામાં-લખેલું-તે-ગોપાલદાશ-કુવારફાંદાશને-નામે-શ્રી-મધરાજ બીડેલું-બજારગેટ-આગલ-ફરજી-દેવજીની-કુફાન-ફુપરથી-મોફલેલુ-શમાચારનાં-છાપાખાનાં-આગલ-આવી-એટલામાંજ-ખોવાઇ ગયું-તે-પતરમાં-બીજાં-બે-ફાગળો-અને-નીચે-ફફેલી-કુનડીઓ-બીડેલીછે *

પેફેલી-અને-બીજી-શીલોનની-શરફારની કુનડી-તેફનો-આંફ ૨૮૦ મો-તથા ૧૫ મી-મેએ ૧૮૩૪ ની-તેરીખની-તે-પાંફુનડ ૨૦૦ બશોનીછે *

પેફેલી-શીલોનની-શરફારની-કુનડી-તેફનો-આંફ ૨૩૬ મો-તથા ૧૨ મી-મેએ-શને ૧૮૩૪ ની-તેરીખની-તે-પાંફુનડ ૧૦૦ એફ-શોઓનીછે *

પેફેલી અને બીજી-શીલોનની-શરફારની કુનડી-આફ ૩૫૪ મો-તથા ૫ મી-આગશટ શને ૧૮૩૪ ની-તેરીખની-તે-પાંફુનડ ૨૦૦ બશોનીછે *

મધરાજની ૫૫ મી-વારની-શરફારી-શીર તીનાં-પેફેલા-ફલાશની-ટીફીટ-એફ-જેફનો આંફ ૩૬૬૮ મોછે—જેફોઇ-એ-ખોવાએલુ-પતર-અને-તેમોનાં-ફાગળો-લાવશે-અથવા-તેમોનાં-શધલાં-ફાગળો-અને-કુનડીઓજ-માતરે-લાવશેતો-ધટતુ-ઇનામ-ફરજી-દેવજી-થી-આપેઆમાં-આવશે—એ-કુનડી-ફોઇ-ખરીદ-ફરી-નાંણાં-આપે-એ-વીશેનો-અટફા-વ-ફરવાને-બંદોબશત-કીધોછે *

તારીખ ૨ જી-અફટોબર ૧૮૩૪

FOR SALE at the Godown of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO.,

Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham and Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per doz.

A few cases of very superior Pale Sherry, received from W. D. Sheriff, of London, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from ditto, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Champaigne Brandy, of excellent quality, from ditto, at Rs. 18 per doz.

Madeira Wine from Keirs and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831, in Pipes, Hds. and Bottled.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH and Co's.—Double Barrell Percussion Guns (copper caps), from Wm. Mills, in Mahogany cases, with every complete apparatus, at Rupees 550.

All received direct from the Maker.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.

Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.

Madeira in wood, from Blackburn and Co. 600 per pipe.

Brandy Rs. 3 per gallon.

*4th Oct.*, 1834.

MRS. E. L. BENNETT, most respectfully begs to acquaint the Ladies of the Presidency, that she still continues to clean Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, also the clear-starching of laces and netts got up in the best manner possible; charges moderate.—Address No. 8, Military Square, Fort.

*Bombay, 4th October*, 1834.

ICE CREAMS.

LEGGETT and CO. have the pleasure to inform the public, that they are prepared to furnish Ice Creams, from 1 o'clock, daily, (Sundays excepted) at the following rates, viz.

For Pint Moulds Rs. 3, Quart ditto. Rs. 6, and for a Single Glass Rs. 1.

LEGGETT and CO. beg to observe that when Moulds are required, one day's notice is necessary; and recommend, for obvious reasons, that purchasers shou'd send a woollen wrapper in all cases in which the Ice is to be carried any considerable distance.

*Bombay, 4th Oetober*, 1834

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS,

OF the Latest Regulation—Consisting of Chacoes, Infantry Swords, Epaulettes, Gold Lace, &c. at BHOORJEE'S shop, in Hummum Street, No. 13, opposite to Messrs. Yates and Co's.

ALSO.

Hodgson's Beer, Bottled in Oct. last, at Rupees 4½ per dozen.

Old Sherry at 12 Rupees per dozen.

JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE,& CO., have lately received a fresh supply of large sized Neilgherry Potatoes for sale at their Shop opposite to the Government House.—3rd October, 1834.

FIFTY-FIFTH MADARS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY,

IN the SECOND CLASS. Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery are for Sale at the undermentioned Prices. Apply to BYRAMJEE NASSERVANJEE Dantra, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.,

TERMS, CASH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole Tickets..... | Rs. 95. |
| Half....ditto..... | „ 48. |
| Quarter ditto..... | „ 24. |
| One eighth do..... | „ 12. |

*Bombay, 4th October*, 1834.

TO BE LET—A house at Colabah.

Upper part of a house, No. 4, in Military Square.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

TO BE LET—A large commodious House called Shrubberry, on the Breach Candy road, lately occupied by Colonel Manson.

Also, one Houses in Meadow Street.

Ditto one ditto in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Capt. Ross. Apply to DADABHOY COWASJEE SON'S, Meadow Street.

*Bombay, 4th October*, 1834.

TO be let let—For stabling, a very commodious Range of Warehouses, situated opposite to Eduljee Cursetjee's Son's shop, in Rampart Row. For particulars---Apply at the Office of *Dadabhoy and Muncherjee Pestonjee*, in the Fort.

*Bombay, 4th October* 1834.

TO BE LET,

THAT commodious house in Bruce's lane, off the Green, at present occupied by JAMES PATCH, Esq. Entry may be had on the 1st November next.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

*Bombay, 3rd October*, 1834.

TO BE LET,

THAT commodious House in Rampart-row at present occupied by JAMES McADAM Esq. Entry may be had on the 1st November next.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.,

*Bombay, 3d October*, 1834.

TO BE LET—The well known airy upper roomed House, situated in Byculla, and at present in the occupation of *David Greenhill, Esq.* For particulars apply to DHACKJEE DADAJEE, at his Office, in the Fort.

*Bombay, 3d October*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO MAURITIUS.

THE British Bark EMMIE, of 250 Tons, will be dispatched to Port Louis in a few days. Apply at the office of ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

*Bombay, 4th October*, 1834

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE New Ship MALABAR, 650 Tons burthen, commanded by WILLIAM TUCKER, is expected to arrive here early in November, and will be despatched for London in all December. The accommodations of this vessel are very spacious and neatly fitted up. A Surgeon is attached.—Plans of the Cabins to be seen at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

*Bombay, 4th Oct.*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE LADY RAFFLES, 650 Tons, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, is expected in all December, and will sail in January. This ship has excellent accommodations, having double galleries, the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

*Bombay, 4th Oct.*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, 500 Tons, JAMES PETRIE, Commander, will sail in all January, having excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

*Dady's Buildings, 4th Oct.*, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE LADY FAVERSHAM, G. WEBSTER, Commander, burthen 600 Tons, Carries a Surgeon, will sail positively on the 10th Instant, calling at Cannanore, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Apply to Captain WEBSTER, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER and Co.

*Bombay, 4th October*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT, OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship BOYNE, of 650 tons, Captain STOCKLEY, is daily expected, whose office plans of the accommodations may be had.

*Bombay, 4th Oct.*, 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE CHARLES KERR, 500 tons, JOHN BRODIE, Commander, will be dispatched to London 20th of October, and call on the Coast for Passengers. Carries a Surgeon.

Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO., where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL—TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH INST.

THE Fine Ship "*Robert*," H. Blyth, Commander, 310 Tons Register. Built at Dundee, Sails fast, and has good accommodations for a few passengers.—Apply at the office of McGREGOR EDMOND, and CO.

*Bombay, 4th October*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Barque ARAB, of 350 Tons, J. S. SPARKES, H. C. S. Commander, is expected here daily, and will be dispatched about the end of Oct. Has good accommodations for a small party of passengers, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to McGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co.

*Bombay, 4th Oct.*, 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship TRIUMPH, 600 Tons, T. GREEN, Commander, is expected here about the 15th November, and will be despatched in the course of the following month. Carries a Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. at whose office, plans of the accommodation may be seen.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS, 500 Tons, J. CLARKSON, Commander, is expected from London about the 20th proximo.

This vessel carries a Surgeon, and will leave in all December, or first week in January, calling on the Coast, if occasion requires.

Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. who have plans of the accommodation.

## GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, 25th September*, 1834.

No. 395.—The following temporary appointment is confirmed:—

Lieutenant A. Goldie, to act as adjutant to the 26th regiment native infantry, during the absence or lieutenant Gillanders, on sick certificate.

N.—396. Captain F. J. Pontardent, of the regiment of artillery, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors—Date of arrival at Bombay, 18th September 1834.

No. 397—The undermentioned officers, cadets of the season 1819, are promoted to the brevet rank of captain, from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Lieut. S. Hennell, 12th regiment native infantry.—17th September, 1834.

Lieut J. Watkins, 23rd regiment native infantry.—Ditto, ditto.

Lieut. C. J. Westley, 20th regiment native infantry.—Ditto, ditto.

No. 398—Lieutenant E. Farquharson, junior deputy commissary of ordnance, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Poona, on private affairs, from the 15th to the 30th instant.

No. 399.—The following general order issued by the Right. Honorable the Governor General of India in council, is published for the information of the army at this presidency.

*Ootacamund, 5th September*, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to publish the following extract from the pay regulation of the Bengal government, issued to the army of that presidency under date the 1st of February 1826, and to declare its provisions applicable to Madras and Bombay.

"*Command of regiments.*"

"Commanding officers present with their corps, but incapable from sickness, of conducting the duties of command, will, in the event of such sickness being prolonged beyond the period of one month, be directed by the brigadier or sinior officer in the district, to deliver over charge of the regiment to the next senior officer present.

His Lordship in Council considers an officer to be incapable of conducting the duties of command, in the sense implied in the above extract, when from sickness, he is unable to attend for the period specified, the parade of his regiment, and when the responsibility annexed to a due supervision of the established course of exercise and discipline must necessarily devolve upon another, in any such case, the command allowance will be drawn by the officer to whose charge the regiment may be delivered over, but who is not competent while in such temporary charge, to make any change in the standing orders of the corps, or in the manner in which its duties are conducted.

No. 400.—The appointment of ensign J. D. Leckie, of the 22d regiment native infantry, to be third assistant commissary general, and to the charge of the military bazars at Deesa, announced in general order No. 296, dated 30th June last, is cancelled, in obedience to orders from the government of India.

No. 401.—Lieutenant colonel T. Dickinson, superintending engineer at the presidency, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Deccan, from the 3rd to the 30th proximo; the duties of his department being performed during his absence, by his assistant, lieutenant Leech.

*Bombay Castle, 26th September*, 1834.

No. 402.—The following promotion is made:—

*1st or grenadier regiment native infantry.*

Lieutenant John Barnett, having died on the 8th March 1823, his commission of lieutenant, to be cancelled, and ensign P. C. N. Amiel to be lieutenant, *vice* Campbell pensioned.—Date of rank, 16th Aug. 1834.

Senior unposted ensign H. W. Prescott, to take rank from the 27th August 1832, and to be posted to the 1st or grenadier regiment native infantry, *vice* Burnett deceased.

No. 403.—The government of India having cancelled the appointment of lieutenant D. A. Malcolm, of the 3rd regiment native infantry, as assistant to the resident at Hydrabad, that officer has been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for experimental duty.

Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed under date the 22d instant in the marine department, to promote compounder Diogo Gaspar Alvares, a first native assistant, and to place him at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

## *CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 27th September*, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Gregor Grant, to the situation of deputy civil auditor and deputy mint master.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 27th September*, 1834

Mr. John Shaw assistant judge and session judge of the Conkan, for the detached station of Rutnagherry, is permitted to return to Rutnagherry and to resume the duties of assistant judge and session judge at that station.

Mr. James Grant Lumsden is appointed assistant judge and session judge at Surat.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 29th September*, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint lieutenant Carless, of the Indian navy, to act as draftsman to the Indian navy, during the absence of commander Houghton.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 1st October*, 1834.

The resident in Cutch is permitted to visit the presidency for two months, from about the 10th November next, on urgent private affairs, and to leave captain Roberts in charge of the residency, during his absence.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
W. H. WATHEN, *Secy. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE, MINT.

*Bombay Castle, 26th September*, 1834.

Lieutenant H. B. Turner, assistant to the mint engineer, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Deckan for one month, from the 1st proximo.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

## DURPUN.

It will be gratifying to our native readers to hear that the Government have issued orders to the Principal collector of Poona, to get the Candallah Tank repaired: and to have a Dhuram Salla built near it expressly for the accommodation of respectable natives trivelling by the Bore Gaut—It is said the Dhuram-Salla will be built of a quadrangular form with a *Chokee* or square court in the centre, on a spot most convenient for the travellers, and least exposed to the effects of the weather. An expenditure of a thousand Rupees has been sanctioned for this work.

This attention to the convenience of the natives—though somewhat tardy in manifesting itself—evinces on tne part of Government, a desire to secure to them the comforts hitherto enjoyed by the European Gentlemen alone which we hail as an earnest of a more just and liberal system. Hitherto large sums have been expended on the works of this nature in the benefit of which our countrymen do not participate; but in future we trust they will not be forgotten. We hope the advantages that will be derived by the Public will induce the Government to undertake similar works on the roads leading to the principal places in the Deccan and Guzerat. This the native Princes were ever zealous in doing, and we hope the present enlightened Government will not be backward in pursuing a course so laudable.

We understand that the Revd. Mr. Stevenson has, with much labour and attention, at last succeeded in decyphering the inscriptions in the Cave at Carlie on the Poona road, by which it appears that the Cave was excavated in A. D. 176, or sixteen hundred and fifty eight years ago; and that the work was done by command of a Raja a descendant of Shalivahan. This completely destroys the validity of the stories invented in modern times, and propagated by interested Bramins, of these Caves having been the miraculous performances of the five Pandoos.

Letters received from Poona, state that on the 10th instant, the Right Hon'ble the Governor held a levee for the purpose of receiving the native Sirdars and Commissioners of the Zillah Court, and other respectable natives of that place. We are happy to state that, at this levee, Lord Clare presented a *surpao* and a palanquin to Nursing Luximon the Duftardar of the Revenue Commissioner, as a reward for his zeal, integrity, and length of service in that department; and also sanctioned the allowance of an annuity of 600 Rupees, to defray the expence attending the Palanquin.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

"Sharp penury hath worn me to the bone."

Yes—Mr. Editor, I am indeed miserable both in appearance and reality, and I trust to your kindness to make known the untoward cause, through your columns—public sympathy is gratifying and would be very soothing to my lacerated feelings.

I am of the season of 1828, and was considered fortunate in being brought on the effective strength as *full* Ensign *so far* back as a year ago—But alas! in my own prospects of promotion, I had not a Poet's eye, in fine frenzy rolling, and could not for the life of me bring myself to believe that "distance lends enchantment to the view"—on the contrary unfortunately, I was impressed with the conviction, my sojourn in this land of sun and mosquitoes was fixed for life, and in order to make this my destined home, as comfortable as possible, I felt a wife was indispensable, and therefore, like many other young subs of the rising generation, resolved upon marriage, and my dear Jemima accepted my proposal with the gratifying assurance, that she preferred me infinitely to those Dandies, now styled peacocks, who, sensible of the importance of personal appearance rely upon their Tailors to conceal the defects of nature like

Silly creatures to make a show,
Stick out their coats with pads and puffing;
All this is very a-propos
For what's a goose without the stuffing

and thus made up, infest every society and strut their hour, vainly imagining their poetty talk, and pretty selves to be irresistible; but Jemima was proof against their specious attractions, thereby evincing her good sense and discrimination which I always admired, and never more you may be sure than when I became the object of her choice

Should such disinterestedness—so redeeming the imputation of Ladies being generally actuated by mercenary motives in this country—pass unrewarded in another sense? surely not—forbid it, ye mothers with grown up daughters in search of husbands, forbid it, ye benedict guardians of the Military Fund, once a charitable Institution, now one for encouragement of marriage (in effect at least) for what more laudable or promotive of its ends, than the desire to live and multiply in a godly way, in these piping times of peace—Above all forbid it, ye dispensers of the many loaves and fishes, for to you in particular is my prayer directed—individually and collectively I entreat you to remember my claims to your generosity, the exercise of which would make happy and grateful, two virtuous, suffering beings.

Poverty, and not my will, Mr. Editor, has compelled me to make this humiliating appeal, so overwhelming in itself, as scarcely to be conceived, much less expressed.—After the deductions for the above Institutions, there remains not 160 Rupees, and is it possible a married man can live upon this pittance? Exist we may and do, but payday comes and then my soul (and stomach too sometimes) sickens at the thought of facing the numerous duns, who will not be denied or put off with—"put it down to the bill, call again tomorrow"—Hence follow those very disagreeable officials from the Bazar Master, to the tune of "Sir,—the Commanding Officer desires that you will immediately settle the just claims of the Bearer, or a Court of Requests will be assembled to decide thereon."

Like the question, to the awkward recruit, regretting his hard fate, why did ye list? I may be asked why did I marry? and can only answer the question by putting another, does true love ever reason?—no, Thus it was with me. I married and if in haste I am happy to say, that in a personal point of view, I have too much confidence in my dear partner, to entertain any apprehensions of having to repent at leisure I must, however, in candour admit, I was also slightly encouraged in taking the step, from the belief Benedict Officers were considered a favored class, and I had strong hopes, in fact a promise, that my eminent claims would not be overlooked. This was nearly a year ago when petticoat interest was supposed to have much influence, and I would fain persuade myself, it will still prevail in some degree, as indeed it should, if the efficiency of the service is consulted; for it is proverbial, domestic habits peculiarly adapt us to the discharge of Staff duties, and it is very certain that we are more useful when absent from, than when present with our Regiments.

In conclusion Mr. Editor, Jemima joins me in begging you will exert your kind offices in our favor, your advocacy can hardly fail. Will you then refuse your aid? if you do she will inevitably be reduced to that pass so forcibly and pathetically dwelt upon by some one, and be obliged to ride upon a Bullock at the ensuing reliefs, to remind us of the miseries of the "*good old times*" The accomplished and amiable Jemima upon a Bullock!!! Heaven forefend; the very idea horrifies me, I can't go on.

Your's &c.

*September 23d*, 1834. A MARRIED ENSIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—The constitution of the Civil Fund is such, that a member is, or rather was supposed to have paid

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up his Premium of 50,000 Rupees at the expiration of 25 years service, 22 of which were to be served actually in India.

I am in a district Sir, where the Judge and the Collector happen to be very little senior to their first assistants, and this slight advantage of seniority is the only claim they have over their unfortunate Brothers of the same service, for in some points, particularly in the knowledge of the Native Languages, they are inferior, yet still this Judge and Collector have been many years at the head of Departments, and their Assistants who have been nearly as long in the same service, have not the prospect of promotion for a very considerable time.

Different services hold out different prospects: these are set forth at entering, but here is one and the same service; it is then scarcely fair, when this monstrous distinction exists, where there is such a disparity of receipts, that the same premium should be demanded. Ought Juniors to be called upon to pay where they have not received? Is the situation of men who arrived at the head of Departments in former days before a man of these times becomes a second assistant, the same?

I wish to draw no comparisons between individuals. I have no desire to hurt any man, much rather would I exalt the lowly and unfortunate. The only remedy I would recommend is one that Policy points out. Let the districts be equalized; let no district be larger than a Collector can manage and visit every part of in the course of the year, as he ought to know every officer under him. Let also the Jurisdiction of Judges be curtailed, that there may be no delay or putting off the trial of suits; no detention of innocent men, at the detached stations, where the Deputy is likely to be more competent to decide than the Judge, and all this may be done, rendering at the same time, a justice to the service, and advantage to the Country, and by equalizing the salaries, without any increase of expense. For I maintain so long as simple Seniority is the only claim to promotion, so long ought the allowances also to graduate.

I see by your paper received here this morning, that the Court intend to increase the annuities of the Seniors, receiving payment for the same, but it is doubtful whether the juniors will be willing to agree to this. These annuities are private property belonging to the whole service, and where is the advantage of increasing the annuity of those who have received all the benefits of the Service, when the juniors can never retire?

Your's &c.

ARISTIDES.

1st *October*, 1834.

## POONA RACES.

*To commence on the 2d of December*, 1834.

FIRST DAY.—The Poona Derby of 2 Gold Mohurs each subscriber, with 300 Rupees from the Fund, for all Arabs that have never started for Plate, Cup, Match or Sweepstakes. Once round the course. 8st. 7lbs. To be closed on the 15th of October, and the horses named on 1st Nov. Already 34 subscribers.

SECOND RACE.—Tenth renewal of the Claret Stakes, of Rupees 200 each, with 300 Rupees from the Fund. To be closed on the 15th November.

2D DAY, FRIDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—A Sweepstakes of Rupees 300 P. P. with Rupees 500 from the Fund, for all Arabs that have never started before the meeting of 1834. 8st. 4lbs. Heats 2 miles. To be closed on the 15th of Oct. If more than 5 Subscribers, Rupees 800 will be given from the Fund.

SECOND RACE.—A Plate of 300 Rupees from the Fund, to be added to a Subscription of 100 Rupees each, for all ages. Poonah Standard Heats 1¼ mile.

3D DAY, TUESDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—Rupees 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 3 Gold mohurs for Horses that have never won. Weight for age. Heats 1½ mile. To be closed on the 30th November.

SECOND RACE.—Rupees 500 from the Fund to be added to a subscription of 200 Rupees each, for all Horses carrying 8st. 4lbs. Winners once, 4lbs. twice 7lbs. of 3 or more public races, 10lbs. extra. Heats 2 miles. To be closed on the 15th of October. Horses declaring forfeit before the 15th of November, to pay Rupees 50; any later day previous to the first days' running, Rupees 100.

THIRD RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 200 Rupees P. P. with 300 Rupees from the Fund, for Galloways not exceeding 13, 3 that have never started before the meeting of 1834. Weight for age. Heats 1½ miles. Poonah standard. To close on the 30th. of November. 3 Subscribers or no race.

FOURTH RACE.—A Purse of 200 Rupees from the Fund to be added to a subscription of 2 Gold Mohurs each, for all Hacks carrying 10st. 7lbs. Heats 1 mile. The Winner to be sold for Rupees 400, if claimed by any one within half an hour after coming in. Owners of Horses to have choice as placed. If more than 5 Horses start, an additional 100 Rupees will be given from the Fund, and the second Horse to get back his stakes.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—Ladies Purse of Rupees ,with 400 Rupees from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each, for all Horses, 9st. 7lbs. Heats 2½ miles.

SECOND RACE.—The Give and Take plate of 300 Rupees from the Fund, with 5 Gold mohurs each, added. 14 hands to carry 8st. 7lbs. Maidens of the season allowed 7lbs. Winners of more than 3 public races to carry 7lbs. extra. Heats. 2 miles.

THIRD RACE.—A Hunters' Stakes of 5 Gold Mohurs each, with 300 Rupees from the Fund.

5 Years old to carry ..... 11st. 7lbs.
6, and aged, do ..... 12st.

Heat 3 miles.

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 500 Rupees each, P. P. for all Horses. Weight for age. One mile. To close on the 15th of April Maidens allowed 7lbs.

SECOND RACE.—King Robert's Purse of Rupees 500, to be added to a sweepstakes of 200 Rupees for all Arabs. 3 miles. 8st. 12lbs. Maidens of the season allowed 5lbs.

THIRD RACE.—The Poona Handicap of Rupees 500 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 Gold Mohurs, for all Horses. 2 miles.

SIXTH DAY, FRIDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—A Forced Handicap of 100 Rupees each, for all Horses that have won 300 Rupees public money in any one race during the meeting. Once round the course. If 3 horses start, 300 Rupees to be added from the Fund.

SECOND RACE.—Beaten Plate of 300 Rupees from the Fund, for all Horses that have saved their distance in any public race, with a Sweepstakes of 3 Gold mohurs each. One mile and a half.

THIRD RACE.—Poney Plate of 100 Rupees from the Fund, added to a sweepstakes of 2 Gold Mohurs, for Ponies 12 3 and under, ½ mile heats. Catch weights.

No Horse to be allowed to walk over the Course for more than one public race during the meeting.

A. URQUHART,
*Secretary.*

## VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

| *Vessel's names.* | *Date of intended departure.* | *To what port.* | *Touching where.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ship Bounty Hall | 9th Inst..... | Liverpool.. | No where. |
| "Lady Feversham | 12th Ditto ... | London .... | Cananore and Cape. |
| "Charles Kerr.. | 20th Ditto.... | Dittto. .... | Ditto. |
| "Anna Robertson | This day. .... | China..... | |
| "Emmie..... | In 4 or 5 days | Mauritius... | Coast. |

## HIGH WATER TABLE.—4TH OCT. 1834.

| | MORN. | EVEN |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 11 56 | 0 02 |
| Sunday | 0 19 | 0 37 |
| Monday | 0 54 | 1 12 |
| Tuesday | 1 32 | 1 52 |
| Wednesday | 2 13 | 2 35 |
| Thursday | 3 01 | 3 28 |
| Friday | 3 59 | 4 31 |

## EXCHANGE.

| | SELL. | BUY. |
|---|---|---|
| Six per cent Remitable Loan | 132 | 131½ |
| First five per cent Loan. | | |
| No. 320, *a* 1st class, | 108 | 107½ |
| 321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class, | 107½ | 107 |
| 1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class, | | |
| Second five per cent Loan | 107 | *a* 110 |
| Third five per cent Loan | 100 | 109 |
| Bills on Calcutta 30 days | 106½ | 106 |
| Bills on Madras 30 days | 101¼ | 100¾ |
| Bills at 6 months sight | 1 11 | 1 10 |
| Canton Bills | None. | |
| Spanish dollars per 100 | 224 | 223 |
| Sovereigns each | 11¼ | 11 |

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Assist Surg. A. Mackell, Artillery, from Kaira.
Capt. Parsons, 11th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Capt. Rowley, Staff, do. do. to do.
Capt. Coddington, H. M. 40th Regt. from do.
Assist. Surg. Fraser, Medical Establisht. from do.
Suptg. Surg. G. Smyttan, do. do. from Bhewndy.
Assist. Surg. Felix, do. do. from Baroda.
Major Ottey, 11th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Major Jebb, H. M. 40th Foot, from do.
Lieut. Westbrook, 18th Regt. N. I. from Panwell.
Major Hunt, Queen's Royals, from Poonah.
Capt. J. S. Grant, Engineers, from do.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Westbrook, 18th Regt. N. I. to Panwell.
Capt. Patterson, Commg. Garrison Battn. H. H. N. S. to Kunhur.
Lieut. and Adjt. Hollinsworth, H. M. 20th Regt. to Belgaum.
Surg. Weekes, 8th Regt. N. I. to the Deccan.
Lieut. H. B. Turner, Engineers, to do.
Lieut. Willoughby, Artillery, to Poonah.
Ensign Sullivan, 6th Foot, to Deesa.
Vety. Surg. R. Walters, 2d Lt. Cav. to Kandallah.
Lieut. J. Holland, Actg. Assist. Qr. Mr. Genl. to Belgaum.
Capt. G. P. LeMessurier, 14th Regt. N. I. to do.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th inst. at Rutnagherry, the Lady of C. M. Harrison, Esq. Civil service, of a daughter.

At Bombay, on the 1st inst. the Lady of Lieut Colonel Powell, Adjutant General, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday, the 30th ultimo, Ann, Wife of Mr. James King, New Mint, aged 17 years.

At Colabah, on Thursday, the 2d instant, of an acute inflammation of the Chest, John George, the infant Son of Mr. [illegible] Malvery, of the Chief Secretary's Office, aged three years and three months.

## MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Waltair, on the 11th September, the Lady of G. A. Harris, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter At Bellary, on the 16th September, the Lady of James Colquhon, M. D. 1st Regiment Light Cavalry of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 5th August, Josiah Nisbet, Esq. Principal Collector and Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country. At Masulipatam, on the 31st August, the infant Son of J. W Harding, 14th Regt. N. I.

## CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Midnapore, on the 9th September, the Lady of Colonel G. Cooper, of a Son. At Calcutta, on the 12th September, Mrs. F. D. Kellner, of a Daughter. At Saugor, Bundlecund, on the 28th August, the Lady of J. L. Jones, Esq., of a Son. At Cotta, on the 18th August, the Wife of the Reverend Joseph Bailey, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.—At Ceylon, on the 18th August, at St. Peter's Church, by the Reverend Benjamin Bailey, Colonial Chaplain, Edward Maltby, Esq. to Susan, youngest Daughter of the late Surgeon, Abraham White, of His Majesty's Ceylon Rifle Regiment. At Howrah, on the 13th September, by the Reverend Mr. Morton, C. G. Dunbar, Esq, Merchant of Calcutta, to Mrs. C. A. East, of Seebpore. At Delhee, on the 4th September, at the house of T. T. Metcalfe, Esq., Civil Service, by the Reverend R. Everest, A. M., Lieut Clement Reid Browne, 60th Native Infantry, second Son of the late John Browne, Esq., of the Medical Establishment, to Miss Isabella Davidson, eldest Daughter of the late Captain Hugh Davidson, many years Commandant of the Sylhet Sebundies.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 10th September, Master Joaquim Elias, the only Son of Owen John Elias, Esq. aged 15 years, 9 months and 8 days. At Calcutta, on the 10th September, Henry Babonau, Esq. Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, aged 69 years, months, and 16 days. At Muttra, on the 29th Augt. aged 1 year, Edward James, fourth Son of Captain Alexander, 5th Cavalry. At Meerutt, on the 27th June, the eldest Daughter of Captain Roebuck, 7 st Regiment Native Infantry. At Meerutt, on the 27th August, aged 4 months, Augustus Townshend, infant Son of S. Lightfoot, Esq.

## EUROPE.

DEATHS.—On the 9th March, at his residence in New Charlton, Woolwich, Kent, Mr. William, aged 61 years and 7 months. At Bath, early in May, Mrs. Hoseason, Esq, of Bankland, near Lynn.

## SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 30th. Arab Ship Tauze, R. Richards, Master, to Calcutta.
*Passengers.*—46 Natives.
Do. Arab Ship Futtay Eslam, Haze Furaz, Naiquedah, to Calcutta.
Do. Ship Sumdany, P. Duverger, Master, to Calcutta.
*Passengers.*—12 Natives.
October 3d. Barque Hector, P. Cowley, Master, to Liverpool.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Magicienne.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONERS.—Shannon and Cyrene.
Do. SURVEYING BRIG.—Palinurus.
Do. BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.
FREE TRADERS,—Anna, Robertson, Lady Feversham, Bounty Hall, Charles Kerr, Emmie, and Robert.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Mackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, Ellora, Ann, and Rampertap.
AMERICAN Ship Carvo.
PORTUGUSE.—Brig Estrela, and Flora de Inhambane.

# THE COURIER.

*SATURDAY, 4th OCTOBER*, 1834.

We were wrong, it seems, in stating that no letters containing news were brought by the H. C. Schr. *Cyrene*; a letter having been received from a gentleman at Bagdad, which mentions the receipt of London papers there up to the 13th of June; being five days later than those from which we have given extracts from Galignani's Messenger. The intelligence thus afforded, too, is of some interest. It would appear the report is strengthening, that Mr. R. Grant is to be our new Governor.—Mr. C. Grant had got the committee appointed, of which he had previously given notice, to inquire as to the best means of establishing Steam Navigation with India, via the Red Sea. The writer adds, "a Company has been formed for the same object. They propose having one steamer between Alexandria and London, and one from Bombay to Suez, touching at Socotra, from which to Calcutta, two are to be kept running." But notwithstanding the reliance we place in him we fear this news is rather premature. He states at the same time, but upon what authority does not appear, that the House tax and Tithes are to be totally abolished, and a land tax substituted for the latter.—The Committee to examine into the state of the Irish Church, it is added, have commenced their labours, and—what appears most extraordinary—are to report also upon the state of the Church of Scotland. We conclude, however, that there must be some mistake regarding the latter.—The rest of the news afforded by the letter is all of an old date.

The *Government Gazette* of Thursday last contains an order for the return of two officers, who have been for some time in the enjoyment of staff situations, to their respective corps. This is stated to be in accordance with instructions from the Supreme Government which require that the number of officers employed on the staff shall be limited to three in each regiment, and it is understood affects several individuals on this establishment besides those mentioned in it. The object of the measure is laudable enough, being obviously to distribute patronage as equally as possible throughout the army; but we would ask, is the principle, thus enforced by the Supreme Government, of promotion, almost, as it were, by lot, to be held inviolable in all cases, and at all times? Is no deviation to take place when qualifications of a peculiar nature are demanded by the exigencies of the public service?—and is an individual who has fitted himself for a particular station or line of duty to be shut out from advancement for years perhaps, while others less able—or it may be totally unfit—are promoted merely because a certain number of officers happen to be absent from his regiment? In short, is the service to suffer, and are merit and talent to be sacrificed merely to secure an equal distribution of staff appointments, which, as far as the country is concerned, can be of no possible advantage? The reply, from what has transpired, would certainly appear to be in the affirmative;—yet in that case it has such an air of absurdity about it, that it is scarcely possible to believe that some exceptions are not intended to the rule laid down, which, it must be observed, is totally at variance with the principles adopted in all the great armies of Europe, in which, with great wisdom, effectual care is, and ever has been taken to foster merit by the most unlimited power of reward. If we are right in this respect, it would be desirable that the excepted cases, should be clearly specified; for the order respecting promotion, as at present understood, though perhaps popular, has, there can be no doubt, a tendency to diminish the stimulus to exertion, already too weak in the army, and which unfortunately is becoming weaker every day as successive reductions take place.

It is with great pleasure we have to announce that a donation to the Steam Fund of Rs. 5,000 has just been received from His Highness the Guicowar, on behalf of himself and Sirdars. This swells the Bombay Fund, with interest on the sums already received, to nearly a lakh of rupes; and five thousand rupees more are shortly to be added to it. Of the large sum thus collected the subscribers and donors will probably be glad to hear that not a single Rupee has yet been expended.

## *MADRAS.*

The trial of Colonel Conway, the father and friend of the Madras Army, it is said, will commence on the 1st Proximo.—We cannot look forward to any other result that an honourable acquittal.

By an order of Council, which appeared in the Official of date 20th Instant, the "Wynaad Rangers" as a separate Corps, will cease to exist on the 31st Proximo.—The determination of Government to retrench, whenever a plausible pretext can be adduced to warrant it, is made to appear in the pages of each successive number of the *Fort St. George Gazette* as it issues from the Press

## *CALCUTTA.*

We have been favored with a few of the French papers brought by the *Courier de St. Paul*. The appointments of General Guilleminot as Governor General, and M. Laurence to the first place in a Judicial Commission, for Algiers, prove that the French Government are resolved to maintain possession of their African conquests, notwithstanding the strong opposition thereto evinced in the Chamber of Deputies.

A curious fact is mentioned in one of these papers, that ovens have been recently built on an extensive scale at Calais to bake bread for the London market, there being at present no duty upon bread; and the steamers carry it so quickly to market, that it arrives fresh. This evasion of the Corn Laws reminds us of a similar evasion of the American tarif, lately noticed in a Scotch paper, by sending lead from Glasgow in the shape of bullets, leaden bullets happening to have been omitted in the list of taxed articles.—*Calcutta Courier, September* 16.

## *AGRA.*

Government has lately published an order from the Court of Directors limiting the charges of Fees on Commissions granted to Officers in the Army.

When this subject was under consideration why did not the Court abolish in toto this absurd, unfair practice.

It is a remnant of olden times, when every officer carried his commission in his pocket to shew in any case of disputed rank, and when public officers received small salaries and were expected to make them up to a sufficiency, by vails and perquisites.

No one from the Governor General to the Burgundaz pays as a legal demand, any fee on his appointment or promotion, except the commissioned officer in the army, and surely he is not the person best able to afford it.

The Governor General has prohibited even so much as a Dalee of fruit being presented to any officer, civil or military by any subordinate on appointment or promotion, and the Court of Directors have confirmed and highly applauded this prohibition, why then do they exact, not expect, from their military officers a Nuzzur on similar occasions—if the same be really credited to Government, the tax is a very paltry one, such as a Government ought to be ashamed of, if it go to increase the salaries of Secretaries the case is but little better, for if Secretaries be really necessary; a sufficient remuneration for their services shou'd be given to them by Government but the pockets of the officers of the army should not be picked, to pay them with. The answer to these objections no doubt will be, that it always has been the custom to take fees on Commissions, so it always has been the custom to receive Dalees and presents from subordinates on these appointments, and promotion also on particular festivals, yet—the fiat of the G. G. stopt it at once. Another answer perhaps will be, that a person on his promotion is so happy, that he does not mind giving up a portion of his increased pay, to pay for his Commission; as a man when married always *appears* willing to make a present to the clergyman, the receiving of which by the bye in our opinion, ought to be prohibited or perhaps Government think that the shame of such douceurs, fees, or by whatever name they may be called, ought to be enough to deter well paid Clergymen from receiving them. It is to be hoped that the Governor General of India and his Legislative Council now that they have taken the promotion of native commissioned officers out of the hands of the Commander in Chief, will remit at least to these officers the fees on their commissions, the sum given up, would be but small and the name gained would be infinitely great in comparison, and we have seen Government do something nam ke waste.—*Mofussul Ukhbar*, 13*th Sept.*

The state of our present relations with Joudhpoor is as little known to the country as the new council of four, or the closest disciple of the secret department could desire. In the absence of all authenticated accounts, the enquiring minds of the curious are busily employed in surmise and conjecture, the results of which as might be inferred do not harmonize very well. The native papers assert that Man Singh is determined to break a lance with the Company; the English reports affirm that he has acquiesced in the terms offered him by the British viz. to vacate (we suppose) the Guddee and choose the Company as his patron and some of their strong holds as his jail. Whichever of these two accounts be correct, there cannot be much doubt that an exhibition of force will be made by the Government and that an army will assemble on the frontier of the Joudpoor state. A mere promise of concession sits as lightly on an Indian raja as on a Cabinet Minister in Europe and the fulfillment of it can be as easily dispensed with by the former as the latter. To enforce the verbal concession, if one has been made a force will therefore probably assemble the command of which report states will devolve upon Genl. Stevenson, who will thus escape the task of presiding at the Court Martial to which he has been appointed President. We hear that the Deputy Commissary General has been ordered to join the force whenever it may assemble.—*Ibid.*

JODHPOOR—When the note of preparations now in progress by the Company was wafted to Jodhpoor by the Rothschilds and Barings of Ajmeer and Jueepoor, a deputation of the principal Sirdars of the city, waited on the Maharaj and through the medium of one of his attendants, His Highness not being visible, addressed him in terms of entreaty and expostulation. They stated that in consequence of his inactivity and inattention, his country was about to pass away from his hands, that his ryuts were impoverished, his troops discontented, and his nobles disaffected, They entreated him to arouse from his lethargy of sloth and indolence, to instil by his example, confidence in his army, to diffuse a feeling of security among his people and to conciliate his chiefs. His Highness's admiration was extreme at hearing these unpleasing truths, but the exigency of his affairs demanding a propitiating demeanour, he replied by a request, that all the grandees and chiefs should attend the morrow's durbar. On the morrow at sunrise the Maharaj appeared at his levee, which was thronged by all the chiefs of Jodhpoor. As of yore happened in Pandemonium, he solicited successively the opinion of each

person present, in the order of his rank. The first speaker declared his voice was for peace. He lauded the invincible prowess of the British army—whose approach was preceded by Terror and on whom Victory attended. The Rajpoots, the children of the sun, were brave, but unable to contend with the skill and art of the Furingees. The second speaker assented to the opinion expressed by the first, and stated that his Highness's army had neither arms to fight with or leaders to guide them, he concluded by also recommending conciliatory measures. All the others declared their views to conicide with those of the two first Sirdars. The Raja alone decided for war.—He said that the Rajpoot name was renowned throughout Hindoostan, that the Rathcore sword was keen to smite and that they would be traitors to the inherited fame of their ancestors and recreants to themselves, did they allow it to be sheathed, without striking a blow. The Sirdars with a quick renunciation of their previous opinions, applauded the sentiments of the Maharaj and war open and unconcealed was resolved upon, and orders issued to make the necessary preparations.—*Ibid.*

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CAWNPORE.—The Court-Martial ordered for the trial of Colonel Dennie of H. M. 13th Light Infantry will assemble here on the 11th instant. Brigadier General Stevenson has been nominated President and the following Officers members of this Court, Colonel R. Arnold H. M. 16th Lancers, Colonel Faithful Artillery, Lieut. Col. Le Fevre 15th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Col. H. T. Tapp 1st Regt. N. I. Lieut. Col. A. G. Campbell H. M. 16th. Foot Major T. S. Oliver 21st. Regt. N. I. Major J. Home 60th. Regt. N. I. Major C. R. Cureton H. M. 16th. Lancers. Major S. G. Carter H. M. 16th. Foot Capt. Nicholson 8th Lt. Cy. Captn. Lowe H. M. 16th Lancers Captn. Mansell H. M. 16th Lancers, Captain Luxmore H. M. 16th Foot. We understand 120 witnesses have been summoned. 69 for the prosecution, and 51 for the defence.

It is supposed the prosecution will last. about 6 weeks. It is said that the Genl. Court Martial at present sitting of which Col. Faithful is President, is not to be dissolved. This we believe to be unavoidble.—*Cawnpore Examiner.*

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A few evening ago whilst Capt ——— and his lady were taking a drive a large wolf entered their Bungalow, and stealing unperceived through several apartments, found his way into the nursery, where a baby, a few months old, lay sleeping on a Couch. The Ayah, as is generally the case, was likewise asleep, so that nothing could have saved her charge had not the Wolf, in endeavouring to raise the toppah, applied his cold snout to her hand which lay against it, the shrieks produced by this salutation brought in, of course, a host of Servants, who instead of hastening to intercept the intruder, permitted him to leave the Bungalow with the same *sang froid* with which he had entered it.—*Ibid.*

## DELHI.

SULLATEEN.

The case of the *Sullateen* or younger branches of the family of Timour is a very peculiar one up to the period when Sir Charles Metcalfe became Resident at Delhi they were all confined far within the Palace in accordance with the old rule for preventing any Member of the Royal Family from disturbing the power of the existing occupant of the throne—a practice which the King found it convenient to continue after the cause which had given rise to it had ceased, in order to avoid the discredit of allowing the members of the Royal Family to mix with the body of the people in the poor circumstances in which he could afford to keep them. Since this prohibition was taken off, many of them have taken up their residence in the city, though the generality still continue to reside in the Palace going abroad at their pleasure.

Altogether they cannot amount to less than four or five hundred persons of both sexes. Their allowances are very insignificant, amounting in some cases to not more than ten or fifteen rupees a month, and with the exception of the King's brothers and some few other respectable persons, they are decidedly the most abandoned and unprincipled class of the community at Delhi. Finding a ready refuge from the jurisdiction of the Courts within the interior of the Palace, and moving in a distinct sphere from the rest of the people owing to their connection with the house of Timour, they are placed in a manner beyond the controul both of Law and Public opinion, and there is no degree of bad faith, forgery, and licentiousness of every description, which is not shamelessly committed by these people without attracting even an expression of surprise. Altho' they have now become a numerous class of the community they have not yet begun to make any exertion to better their condition, and generally speaking they cling with uncommon pertinacity to the slender pittance they derive from the Palace, and seem to consider that, by betaking themselves to any useful occupation, they should degrade themselves and abandon all the claims derived from their Royal descent—Some of the more wealthy have bought property and built shops in the city, which is the only indication I know of their having turned their minds to the means of subsistence of ordinary people. A favorite mode of raising money among them is to make a begging expedition to the different Native Courts of India under pretence of travelling for pleasure, or going on pilgrimages, and as they belong to the family of Timour the Native princes do not like to allow them to go away empty handed. The elder and more respectable members of this class however, lament the want of honorable employment for their younger relatives which is involved by the nature of our system and they say that, if situations in the army and the civil service of the Government which any respectable Native gentleman could accept were open to them, they would willingly serve the Company to the utmost of their zeal and ability and, as they are a family of soldiers, they feel convinced that they should give complete satisfaction.

It is impossible that the King can provide for the increasing families of these people. When an addition was formerly made to his own allowance he made a proportionable increase to what he gave them but, since that, they have multiplied to such an extent that they are now probably worse off than they were before this increase was made.

The truth is, that no addition which can be made to their allowances either by the king or by the government can be more than a temporary relief to them for, as they multiply just in proportion to their means of subsistence, they necessarily come to exactly the same point of poverty and misery in the course of one or two generations. Meerza Soleyman Shekoh, went to Lucknow and got 8000 Rupees a month, which enabled him to keep upwards of forty concubines, and the numerous progeny which has been born from these Ladies are now just as badly off as the less numerous children of his Brothers who remained at Delhi and never got more than 250 Rupees a month. Every additional supply to them produces an additional demand and in order to afford effectual relief to them the funds of Government must be unlimited. It would besides be a very mistaken kindness to these people to continue to furnish them with the means of wasting their lives in stipendiary idleness without applying themselves to any one useful object and the sooner the line is passed and they become subjected to the common motives, the common obligations, and the common restraints of Society, the better.

No interference on the part of the Government is required for this purpose. If left to himself the King would soon do it in the most effectual manner, for, of course the persons who enjoy his condence and favor desire to get all they can to the exclusion of the *Sullateen*, and when the heir apparent succeeds to the throne, a new host of hungry dependents will be superadded which will make the condition of the *Sullateen* as Pensioners of the Royal Family still more desperate. The duty which the Government has to perform consists in checking the disposition of the King to cast them off where justice requires that he should not be allowed to do so. As the natural head of the family in the enjoyment of an ample stipend from Government, he is certainly bound to provide for the aged, the infirm, widows, the orphans and other members of the family who are not in a condition to procure a subsistance for themselves, and to the exaction of this obligation I conceive the interference of government ought to be confined. This principle has been laid down in the case of that branch of the family of which Meerza Soleyman Shekoh is the head, and by adhering to it generally every thing that justice requires will be performed to the *Sullateen*, while at the same time, their best interests will be consulted by teaching them that they must submit to the common lot of humanity by consenting to labour for their subsistence.—*Delhi Gaz., Sept.* 10.

## *EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.*

### HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MAY 21.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING.

Mr. TOOKE rose to move, "That it be an instruction to the Select Committee of the House to consider the expediency of establishing or encouraging the publication of an authentic Report of the Debates arising in the House relating to public and private business, and of the proceedings connected therewith." He said that it was well known that for all the purposes of publicity the present reporting of their proceedings, no matter how well they might be done, were in some measure imperfect. Many things of public importance were scarcely noticed, and private business was almost altogether omitted. He placed the matter in the hands of the House, satisfied that it would be fairly and justly dealt with.

Lord ALTHORP said, that he did not think it right that the House should suffer to pass such an instruction as the present one, unless it were perfectly satisfied that the object contained in the instruction was one that ought to be adopted. If every word that was spoken in that House were to be taken down in short hand, the debates, in the first place, would be most voluminous, and would run to a most enormous extent; and in the second place, he was afraid that their speeches if so fully reported would do no great credit to an English House of Parliament.—(Hear, and laughter.) He really could not make up his mind to think that the public would ever consent to wade through the mass of debating that took place in the House if it was fully reported. Now, with respect to the reporting private business, he would say that whenever any matter, though a private one, of importance was brought forward there was no deficiency to be found in the ordinary channels of reporting the business of that House. In conclusion, he would repeat that if the House should agree to the suggestion of having their debates taken down verbatim, the greatest difficulties and inconveniences would arise from it.—(Hear.)

Sir S. WHALLEY said, that he could perfectly well understand why Ministers did not wish to have their speeches reported verbatim. They might fear to have them on a future day disinterred and quoted against them.—(Oh, oh.) But there were other parties to consult besides Ministers. They had to consult the constituents who sent them to that House. He felt convinced that there was no one who would not consent to subscribe to having a mirror of what passed in that House—a mirror of their proceedings—(Loud laughter)—provided that mirror were a faithful and exact one.—(Continued laughter.)—He did not consider the publication of their preceedings a breach of the privileges of that House, provided that it were stipulated that it should only circulate among the Members. He considered that it would be a shame and a national loss if that able publication of their proceedings—Hon. Members knew to what publication he meant to allude—were allowed to drop merely for the want of funds to carry it on. It was of the highest importance that the sentiments expressed in that House should not only be circulated throughout the country but should be circulated throughout the civilised Courts of Europe.—(Laughter.) The House might laugh, but he did not stand alone in this opinion, since a Noble Lord opposite (the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department) had stated upon a former occasion, relative to a motion about the Poles, that the Autocrat of Russia would be more influenced by what took place in that House than by any other proceedings that could be adopted, and that the sentiments expressed in it would be a lesson to him. Now, if that Noble Lord put a negative on the present motion he could never again with any consistency, make use of the same arguments that he then did about the effect of the publicity of their proceedings.—(Laughter.)

Mr. STANLEY said, that he could not in any way understand how any one filling the office of a Minister of that country—how any one that did ever fill such office—that filled it at present—or that might by any possibility hereafter fill it, could consider the question before the House as one in which he was personally interested. For his own part he did not hesitate to say, with respect to the allusion of the Hon. Member for Marylebone about the raking up of departed speeches, that he had no fear upon that point And, besides, he could say with respect to the speeches of Ministers of that country there was not one such speech made within the last eighty or hundred years which there was not plenty and ample means of raking up, if persons only took the pains of doing so. But for his part he begged to tell the Hon. Member for Marylebone that he despised such practices of disinterring by-gone speeches, and using them, not for the sake of argument, but as mere claptraps—(Hear, hear.) He could perfectly well understand that there should be persons, interested as to the success of the present motion—persons who did not think that sufficient pains were taken with their speeches and that those speeches were not so widely promulgated as they wished and as they thought they had a right to expect.—(Hear, hear.) He could perfectly well understand the complaints of those persons. Those persons had been accustomed to much more attention—to much more lengthy reporting—for they had been accustomed to be treated as the prime orators of vestry and parish meetings, but in that House persons found, or were made to find, their own inferiority—(Loud cheering.) He could well understand that such persons should make complaints as to the length of their speeches in the public papers—that they should complain of the view the persons connected with the public press took of their importance—that they should complain when they saw they had no longer the very ample dimensions that were allowed to them in the reports of parish meetings, and that they did not appear in the large form they would had they been reported in a county newspaper.—(Laughter.) In that House what was really considered news—what was considered important to the country at large—was reported. He could well understand why the plenipotentiary for the kingdom of Marylebone could call upon his brother the Secretary for the Foreign Department to support him, and to second him in his object of transmitting his ideas, not only throughout that country but throughout all the courts of civilized Europe.—(Laughter.) He could well understand why that plenipotentiary should think the dignity of his kingdom equal to that of the Secretary for the Foreign Department. He could feel that there was something in the allusion of the plenipotentiary for the kingdom of Marylebone; that it was of vast importance that his sentiments should be circulated among Foreign Courts; and he felt convinced that, if the Autocrat of all the Russias were to learn that he was denounced by the Marylebone plenipotentiary, he, the said Autocrat, would tremble for the safety and stability of his empire.—(Laughter)

Sir S. WHALLEY rose to order, and cried out "Question."

Mr STANLEY—The Hon. Member has risen to order and has besides cried out "Question." He then seems to think that I am not speaking to the question. But I am going to show him that I am strictly speaking to the very point in debate. The speeches of those persons who have any effect upon great public interests or bodies—the speeches of those persons who have any weight—were published and went throughout Europe But when speeches were made by persons in that House who did not possess equal weight, could it be expected—it could not be expected—that means would be taken by the public press to have their speeches so widely diffused as those persons might desire. I have not been misrepresenting the Hon. Member; I have not been departing from the question when I was about to quote his own words and say that he, the plenipotentiary of the kingdom of Marylebone, called upon his colleague of the Foreign Department to aid him in having their respective speeches circulated throughout the foreign courts of civilized Europe.

Sir S. WHALLEY—No; I said no such thing.

Mr. STANLEY—What! the Hon. Member denies his own words? The authentic reporter of the Hon. Gentleman would, he feared, have very hard work of it in reporting the Hon. Member's speeches. All he (Mr. Stanley) could say was, that if he were that authentic reporter, he would put down in perfect confidence the words he had already used, and say that the Hon. Member called upon the Secretary for the Foreign Department to support him, since every thing that was uttered in that House ought to go all over Europe. It was for that reason that the plenipotentiary of the kingdom of Marylebone called on the Foreign Secretary to support him, in order that their sentiments might be promulgated throughout all Europe, and that autocrats might tremble,

Sir S. WHALLEY—This is very bad taste—("Oh!" and laughter.)

Mr. STANLEY—very bad taste, the Hon. Gentleman says. Well, let the Hon. Gentleman deem it so. At any rate he (Mr. Stanley) was one of the Members of that House who did not read his own speeches, nor the speeches of other Hon. Members. He had no time to do so. Most likely the Hon. Member did, since probably he had more time upon his hands.

Sir S. WHALLEY—I don't read your speeches.—(Laughter.)

Mr. STANLEY—"Well, since the Hon. Member does not read my speeches he cannot complain of them, neither can I complain of my own or his, since I read neither."—The Hon. Member no doubt read his own speeches, and complained that the newspapers did not allow him sufficient room. Now the newspapers exercised their own judgement; they acted according to what suited their own interests, which was perhaps better than if they trusted solely to their judgment; they acted with a view to the interest and public importance of the debate, and they made it long or short accordingly. The Learned Gentleman said, "Let us have the whole of the debates given *verbatim*." Now what would then happen? He could tell the Hon. Member what would be the consequence of these *verbatim* reports. Why, that not one word of them would be read by the public. (Cheers and loud laughter.) Everything of any public importance was sent forth to the world by the newspapers. But those same papers, and that was their crying fault in certain persons' eyes, cut down all long and useless speeches, and threw overboard all tiresome repetition. Though they did not act in concert it would be seem that they agreed, relying upon their judgement, to leave out in their reports much that was worthless. But if the Hon. Member's proposition were adopted reporting would not be left to the judgement of persons connected with the public prints; it would not be left to what was even better, to their sense of their own interests. The Hon. Gentleman went so far as to propose that every thing that took place in that House should be published by authority.

Sir S. WHALLEY—No, I propose nothing of the sort; I propose no change. All I said was, that it was a shame, and would be a national loss, if the only publication that contained accurate reports of their proceedings were allowed to drop for want of funds.

Mr. STANLEY—The Hon. Gentleman said that it would be a shame and a national loss if the only accurate report of their proceedings was allowed to drop for want of funds. He supposed that the Hon. Member alluded to the *Mirror of Parliament*. If so, he (Mr. S.) would say that the publication was conducted with great skill, enterprise, and ability, at least so far as he had an opportunity of judging. But whether the publication in question was to be allowed to drop or continue, he thought it was a matter for the public and not that House to determine. If the *Mirror of Parliament* circulated amongst the constituents of Marylebone the speeches of the Hon. Member, some of whom might read them, and some of whom would not, it might be a motive for the Hon. Member to support its circulation. It might be that the publication he (Mr. Stanley) had alluded to, took more pains with the speeches, or gave them more fully, and with greater care; but, for all the purposes of the public, the public prints gave the sentiments of men of influence in that House, on subjects of interest, with sufficient care and accuracy. He repeated, the public press gave to the public all the information that the public thought desirable, as to the proceedings of Parliament. He was anxious to call the attention of the House to the votes which had been entered into by the House during the present Session. The House had voted a million sterling out of the Consolidated Fund for various grants during the course of the present Session. One vote was for £120,000, another for £140,000, and a third for £540,000. It appeared, then, that charges amounting to a million of money on the Consolidated Fund had been recently voted by the House, and it was for the House to determine whether they were prepared to make further charges. The Hon. Gentleman said that nobody read the speeches when given at great length. Was then the public to pay because they did not so? Was it to be considered a national loss that those speeches which nobody would read did not to go forth to the country, which would not buy them? Were they then to throw the charge of publishing the speeches on the Consolidated Fund when the public would not read them? At present the public Press satisfied the demands of the public with reference to the proceedings of that House, and he objected to throw a large charge upon the country for the publication of speeches which never would be read by the public.—(Hear.)

Col. Davies, Mr. C. Fergusson, Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Wilks, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Sheil, were in favour of the motion.

Mr WYNN thought the present system preferable as verbatim reports would present, in many instances, not only a repetition of sentiments but of words, as in the instance of the late debate on the Repeal of the Union.

Mr. Moreton and Col. Evans agreed with Mr. Wynn, and the House divided—

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|---|---|
| Against the motion ..... | 117 |
| In its favour ..... | 99 |
| Majority ..... | 18 |

## EDINBURGH ELECTION.

Wednesday, the Hustings at the Cross were early surrounded by crowds of individuals, anxious to witness the proceedings of the day. Sir John Campbell was attended from his committee-rooms in Hunter-quare by four Highland pipers, playing Scotch airs—other parties also attended with emblems in favour of each of the two other candidates. Sir John and Mr. Aytoun were loudly cheered on making their appearance upon the hustings, and Mr. Learmonth was also received with cheers by a group of his own partisans, stationed in from of the hustings.—Mr. Tait, the bookseller, proposed Mr. Aytoun, a man who would prove a good Member of Parliament if sent there, as he had no doubt he would—a man who was able, as he would be indefatigable, to serve them—one over whom power had no influence—one who would not be bribed nor intimidated, who would fight their battles sides by side with Joseph Hume, Sir Henry Parnell, and Wallace and Gillon—(Cheers)—that worthy but small phalanx of Scotchmen.—Mr. W. Jameson seconded the nomination.—Lord Provost Spittal proposed Sir J. Campbell as a fit and proper person to represent this city in Parliament.—(Cheers.)—Sir T. D. Lauder seconded the nomination.—T. P. Robertson proposed Mr. John Learmonth.—(Cheers and hisses.)—Col. Macdonald seconded the nomination.

Mr. AYTOUN said, two years ago, and during this very month of May, the citizens of Edinburgh were assembled in thousands and in tens of thousands, to demand their rights—to carry the Reform Bill—and to bring back to power Earl Grey and his Cabinet, who then had been obliged to make way for the Tories. The efforts of the people were crowned with success, and to those efforts alone do the Whigs owe their political supremacy.—(Cheers.)—Well you must all recollect our exertions at that period—the promises and pledges which were given us by the adherents of the Ministry, and the almost madness of our joy when the Reform Bill was placed out of danger. How miserably have we been deceived! Hear how Joseph Hume expresses himself on this subject, in a letter to me:—"I am now compelled to state that the Ministry have had a fair trial, and have wofully disappointed the just expectations of the people, who so nobly supported them in the arduous struggle against the Tories. Ministers have refused their assent to triennial parliaments, and to the ballot—have upheld sinecures and unmerited pensions—have persecuted the press, and continued the taxes upon knowledge—have postponed all efficient reform of the Church of Ireland and in England—have supported the Corn Laws, and generally have brought forward such measures as have disappointed their best friends, but which have met the cordial and willing support of the Conservatives."—Does Joseph Hume speak the truth?—(Cries of "Yes," and laughter.) If you wish such measures carried, you will certainly not vote for the candidate on my left hand, his Majesty's Attorney General, who has, since he has been a member of the Government, opposed every one of those measures. A candidate whom Ministers would not have dared to have offered for London, Southwark, or Westminster, and whom even the paltry town of Dudley itself rejected because he was a placeman. And is Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland—the centre of intelligence and civilisation—sunk so low as to consent to have thrust upon her at the dictation of a domineering clique the nominee of Government, whom Ministers, finding it impossible to fasten upon any independent constituency in England, have been advised to inflict upon Edinburgh, as if it were a

otten borough, as if anything were good enough r us? If we submit to this, were are disgraced r ever as a reform constituency—we become a y-word and a reproach to the other towns of the mpire. There are a specimen of my supporters (pointing to the gentlemen beside him on the hustings). Gentlemen, you will not find amongst them ambitious advocates, intriguing writers, or aristocratic landholders—men whose feelings and interests are totally distinct from those of the people. Among my supporters are not to be found the Lord Provost and Bailies in their cocked hats and gold chains.—(Cheers and laughter.) I think that on this occasion they might have left their trappings at home. But, at all events, I beg you not to be frightened at them, for, stripped of their cocked hats, they are but simple bodies after all.—(Laughter, cheers, and hisses).

Sir J. Campbell said—Gentlemen electors of Edinburgh. and fellow-countrymen, here is plain John Campbell before you as a candidate for the high honour of your suffrages,—Cheering.) I do assure you, that the distinction of being your representative would gratify me more than anything I can desire.—(Cheers.) It has often been asked, why I have wished to represent the city of Edinburgh? I answer, that there is no constituency in the United Kingdom before whom I should be more proud to appear as a candidate. To represent the metropolis of my native country in Parliament is the summit of my ambition. Immediately on the Reform Bill passing, I should have been most desirous of soliciting that honour; but there were two candidates with higher pretensions than I could pretend to—J. Abercromby and F. Jeffrey—who have for years laboured that you might obtain the elective franchise. Francis Jeffrey, who has lived so long among you, and who at that time, and I hope still is, considered so great a credit to his country, ought to have been your representative—(Cheers.) The earliest occasion when I could with propriety appear before you as a candidate for the representation, is the present; and I now appear before you in this capacity. It has been said that I appear here as the nominee of the Ministry. I denounce this as a gross calumny.—(Great cheering.) I came here upon the express invitation of a most numerous, independent, and respectable body of electors, and it did strike me with astonishment to hear one gentleman, who addressed you to-day, say, in the face of Edinburgh, that it was the present Government that made it a rotten burgh.—(Cheers.) What was Edinburgh before the present Government came into power?—(Hear, and cheers.) There once, by the way, sat 33 councillors, Mr. Learmonth amongst the number. They regularly received a mandate from the Treasury, and the Treasury nominee they were bound to elect.—(Loud cheering.) But by the exertions of the present Government that oligarchy was destroyed—the self-elected body was extinguished.—(Hurra.) Upon the authority of Joseph Hume, it has been asserted that Ministers have broken their promises, and that I am, therefore, not a fit man to be elected. I have a great respect for friend Joseph—(laughter and cheers); I think he has done a great deal of good in his time, but he had better not intermeddle too much.—(Cheers,) Would you, gentlemen, wish to send up to Parliament the nominee of Joseph Hume?—(Cheers.) Have we destroyed rotten burghs that Joseph Hume may dictate to the united empire?—(Cheers). I deny that there is any one promise which was made by the authors of the Reform Bill, that has ever been violated.—(Cheering and hissing.) But the time the Reform Bill was passing, they said they would make a fair and full experiment, and till that experiment had been tried, they would oppose any further innovation. Therefore, when Joseph Hume comes forward and says, that because they have refused triennial Parliaments and vote by ballot, they have forfeited their pledges—(hisses and cheers)—I say that the accusation is unfounded and calumnious. Have they done nothing by abolishing slavery all over the British empire? Have they not abolished ten Bishopries in Ireland? Have they not abolished every sinecure office?—(No, no.) I say yes; there is not one sinecure office in the army, in the navy, or in any department. I will give you a specimen of the charges against the Government. What do you think of burgh reform?—(Great cheering.) The Ministry have treated Edinburgh ill! Had it not been for them the 33 electors would be managing your affairs as they did before, by which they reduced this community to a state of bankruptcy.—(Great cheering.) These are now self-elected in Edinburgh or in any burgh in Scotland; you are now your own masters, and you elect your own managers to look after your affairs. I would only remind you that as your expectations have not been fulfilled in all respects, that you ought to have a little patience. Rome was not built in a day. After the long misrule of the Tories, there was much misgovernment to be amended, and much corruption to be swept away; and I tell you, and every thinking man knows it, that more has been done by the present Ministry since they came into power, than ever was done in ten times the length of that short period.—(Great cheering.) Another objection brought against me to-day was, that another very respectble constituency did not return me to Parliament. It might just as well have been said that Edmund Burke ought not to have been returned to Parliament, because he was the rejected of Bristol.—(Hear.) That Sir Samuel Romilly should not have been returned to Parliament, because he was too the rejected of Bristol.—(Cheers.) It might have been said that Sir R. Peel, the friend of the Conservatives, should not have been returned to Parliament, because he was the rejected of the University of Oxford.—(Cheers.) I come now to talk on a subject on which I venture with fear and trembling, I mean what is called the Church question; and here I am between two fires, because one party says that Sir John Campbell is an enemy to the Church, and another that he is a bigoted friend to the Church, an enemy to the Dissenters, and ought not to be sent into Parliament.—(Great cheers and laughter.) Both accusations are unfounded. I am an impartial, sincere, steady friend to the principles of the church of Scotland in its efficiency and purity; and most of you know that I am the son of a clergyman of the Church of Scotland. I was educated in the church of Scotland, and I am most sincerely attached to it.—(Hear, hear.) I see many benefits arising from it. Our fathers have shed their blood to preserve it, and I should be sorry to see it sweeped from the face of the earth, as one of the candidates before you is pledged to try to accomplish. One of the greatest blessings arises from it, and that is, that without expense to the community, free access to places of worship, and free religious instruction are given throughout the land. The clergymen are not paid (keep Edinburgh and Monstrose out of view) by Dissenters, or by the parishioners. It would be a melancholy thing for those in the remote parts of the country, if all religious instruction were withdrawn from them, and they were left in a state of religious destitution. Would this not be the case, if there were a separation between Church and State? Who would provide religious education to thousands and thousands in our land, who have scarcely the means of earning subsistence for themselves and children. Do away with the connection between Church and State, and you immerse thousands into all the darkness of ignorance.—(Great cheering.)—On all the leading subjects which now agitate the public mind I have the happiness to say that I concur with your distinguished and patriotic representative, James Abercromby—(Cheers)—who is a credit to you, as he would be to any constituency in the country, who is, in short, a credit to the land that gave him birth,—(Cheering.)

Mr. Learmouth was received with loud and long-continued cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, mingled with hisses and groans. He spoke nearly to the following effect:—"Gentlemen, I present myself before you this day as an honest and independent man, in order to maintain the honour and assert the independence of the City of Edinburgh.—(Great cheering.) Gentlemen, is it for the honour of Edinburgh that, amongst its immense population, not one of its citizens can be found worthy of being its representative, but that we should be compelled to resort to England, not for a man who had been the favourite of any place, but for one who had been rejected as unworthy of representing even the small borough of Dudley? I have been called the organ of a party, but I repel the charge.—(Cheering and waving of hats.) I come forward on free and independent principles—(Continued cheering)—determined, as I have said before, to give my strenuous support to Government in all measures conducive to the welfare and stability of the country, but equally determined to give my most decided opposition to every measure of an opposite tendency. Is this being the organ of a party? Allusion has been made to my connection by Sir John Campbell with the Old Town Council; but in the situation of Provost there, I am confident you will allow me to say, I that was as popular, perhaps more so, than your present Provost, and that the measures of the Town Council then were just as fair and liberal as those of the present.—(Cheers.) Gentlemen, my principles are Conservative—Mr. Aytoun's are for change, and, in my opinion, dangerous.—(Cheers and slight murmurs.) I am for upholding Church and State.—(Cheers and waving of hats, mingled with groans and hisses,) Mr. Aytoun is against the connection—his principles, however, are clear and not to be misunderstood, and I am bound to say honest; but with regard to those of the Attorney-General, they are a perfect mystery to me. (Great cheering and hisses.) I do not know yet whether he is for the connection of the Church with the State or not—and certainly this is too important a matter for any doubt to be allowed to exist, and it would be well he should be compelled to explain.—(Cheers.)

The Sheriff then called for a show of hands respectively for each candidate. Mr. Aytoun, had clearly the majority in point of numbers; Sir John Campbell was apparently next. The Sheriff declared the show of hands in favour of Mr. Aytoun, and a poll being demanded, he appointed Friday and Saturday—the result to be announced on Monday at ten.—Thanks were then given by acclamation to the Sheriff, and three cheers were given for each of the candidates by their respective parties. —*Caledonian Mercury, June* 1.

## PITT DINNER.

The anniversary of the birth of Pitt was commemorated, on Thursday, at the City of London Tavern, Col. Conolly, M. P.; presided. He was accompanied by the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Eldon, who were enthusiastically welcomed. Among the other persons present were—the Duke of Newcastle, Lords Londonderry, Lincoln, Winchilsea, Lonsdale, Harewood, Wicklow, Combermere, Strangford, Mahon, Stormont, Encombe, Kenyon, Skulmersdale, and Wynford; Hon. L. Kenyon, Hon. G. R. Trevor, M. P.; Sirs R. W. Vaughan, M. P.; E. Kerrison, M. P.; C. Knightley, and J. Fibbons; W. R. Cartwright, Esq., M. P.; J. Round, Esq., L. A. Dundas, Esq., Sergeant Goulburn, etc.—The health of "The King," with the addition of "God bless him," was drunk with great applause. The Chairman next gave, "Her Majesty the Queen, and may God bless her," which was drunk with long-continued cheering.—The Chairman said that it then became his pleasing duty to address himself to that exhaustless subject which they were met that day to do honour to. Whether he considered the stupendous abilities of Mr. Pitt, or the incalculable benefits which this empire had derived from their exercise, he felt himself equally at a loss to do justice to so vast a subject. By the course he took, Mr. Pitt maintained the religion, the laws, and the liberty of England, and raised the fame and importance of our empire to unrivalled height: in fact to be the astonishment and the envy of the world.——(Cheers.)—And what, then, were the leading principles of Mr. Pitt? Why, he protected and maintained the institutions of the country. He sustained the just rights of property, whether in the lowest or the highest, and he asserted them rights of Britain in every part of the world with an unflinching and an unbending integrity.—(Loud applause.)—such a theme was exhaustless; but he would no longer trespass upon their attention than to propose as the toast the memory of that great man, from whose exertions the country had reaped boundless benefits, and whose principles, if properly acted upon, must render the country happy and triumphant.—(Cheers.)—"The immortal memory of the late Right Hon. Wm. Pitt" was drunk in solemn silence. "Protestant ascendancy" was then drunk with three times three, followed by a hearty shout of "One cheer more," which was most cordially given.—The Chairman said it then became his duty to call the attention of the company to another toast. He had already transiently alluded to the principles of Mr. Pitt, and the designs his great mind had conceived. He then came to think of the communication of those vast projects. Happily for the fame of Mr. Pitt, for the interests of England, of the civilized world, the execution of those designs was entrusted into the hands of one capable of appreciating and competent to forward them. It must be unnecessary for him to state that he alluded to the great warrior—to the illustrious statesman whose unrivalled abilities pointed him out as the present hope of the country—(Cheers.) "The health of the Duke of Wellington" was then drunk with immense cheering and waving of handkerchiefs.—The Duke of Wellington said his Hon. Friend, with his usual partiality, had done him more than justice. It should be remembered that he had the good fortune in the Peninsula to be directed and protected by a government which pursued the principles of that great man, the anniversary of whose birth they were met to commemorate.—(Hear.) Further that many of the then Government had been the colleagues and personal friends of Mr. Pitt. Among those persons was his venerable friend near him (the Earl of Eldon). Besides, it should also be remembered that he had the honour to command an English army. That army displayed the courage usual with Englishmen, and the consequence was that it saved Europe. In the transactions which followed, and which he might truly say consolidated the peace of Europe, he acted under the directions of his late Noble Friend.—(Lord Castlereagh.) And there he could not help observing that that Noble Lord had been a friend and colleague of Mr. Pitt, and that he was a statesman who, by his honesty and his straightforward sincerity, by his signal ability, and by his strict adherence to integrity, to justice, to generosity, and to honour, had so won the confidence of every European power that he was enabled to accomplish the peace of the civilised world. Having said thus much, it must be unnecessary for him to add that he did not feel himself entitled to the great favour bestowed on him; but that he was proud and grateful for their kindness.—(Cheers.) The illustrious Duke had hardly resumed his seat when he again rose and proposed "The health of Colonal Conolly."—The Chairman, after expressing his warmest thanks for the honour, gave "The health of the Earl of Eldon."—The Earl of Eldon rose to return thanks, but his observations were inaudible.—A few other toasts were drunk and speeches made, but they were not of great importance.—(Herald.)—*Gal. June* 3.

## FRENCH COMPANIES OF DISCIPLINE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CORRECTIONAL PUNISHMENT.

With reference to our preceding remarks on the present discipline of the British army, and to obviate the inconvenience complained of by the civil authorities, of sending soldiers to the county gaols, it may be of some use to explain the establishment of "companies of discipline," to which recourse is had in the French service, for degrading, punishing, and endeavouring to reclaim, soldiers who persist in the irregularities and disorders which ordinary restraints and punishments may not succeed in correcting or repressing.

The Companies of Discipline, to which we alluded last month in our "Comparison of French and British Military Punishments," were first organized by an ordonnance of the 1st of April, 1818. These, in number and strength, depend upon the state of discipline in the army, and the necessity of resorting to the correctional aid of such establishment. The number of companies of discipline was first restricted to ten. In 1822, there were eight. In 1831, there were only five. In 1832, by ordonnance dated the 20th of December, two additional companies of discipline were raised for service in Africa, of the same establishment and composition as specified in the ordonnance of 1818.

The reduction in the number of these establishments in France is some proof of the good effects which have been produced upon the service by these institutions. Previously to 1818, delinquents, who *now* become subjected to the correctional discipline of these companies, were transferred to the colonial battalions; a practice which degraded colonial service, and tended to compose, almost exclusively, the corps to which the police and defence of these important possessions were confided, of selections of the very worst men in the service. The first effect of the establishment of the companies of discipline was, that three of the colonial battalions, then existing, were reduced, and their men transferred by degrees to the new correctional establishment.

No other alteration has taken place in them up to the present time than that directed by regulation of the 14th of January, 1832, which consigns all soldiers who mutilate themselves designedly, so as to become incapable of performing military service, to be degraded to serve in the company of pioneers of discipline, at present stationed at Befort.

The composition of the "Conseils de Discipline" are regulated by article 314, chap. xxxvi., of the ordonnance of the 2d November, 1833, for the interior service of the infantry; and by article 377, chap, xi., of the ordonnance of the same date, tor the interior service of the cavalry.

The strength of each company of discipline is not to exceed 180 men, exclusive always of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and drummers, who are considered the permanent members of the establishment.

The companies of discipline are divided into two classes, or sub-companies, viz., a company of fusileers, and a company of pioneers. The latter is destined for the reception of men whose conduct in their regiments has been so bad as to be considered unworthy to bear arms—to require a more severe mode of treatment and application of discipline; and to merit degradation to the lowest description of manual labour in the arsenals, degraded by their dress, and degraded by always appearing with implements suited to such labour, instead of carrying the honourable implements of their profession.

The companies of fusileers are destined to receive men whose conduct in their regiments has not been so bad as to have been considered unworthy to bear arms, or to incur the degradation of transfer to the companies of pioneers. The companies of fusileers, also, in their character of encouragement and reformation, are destined to receive men whose amended conduct in the companies of pioneers is such as to merit emancipation from degrading duties, severe labour and discipline, to be permitted again to carry arms, and to do military duty, and thus to enter on a period of probation, which, if passed free from reproach, will be rewarded by their being returned to their regiments reclaimed in conduct, and re-established in character.

The establishment of a company of discipline is.

1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Sub-Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant-Major, 6 Serjeants, 1 Fourter, 12 Corporals, 1 Master-tailor, 1 Master-shoemaker, 1 Master-armourer, and 2 Drummers (the permanent part of the establishment); and 180 Privates at most, as already stated.

The officers of the companies of discipline are selected with great caution, from the line, sedentary companies, and gendarmerie. Those whose conduct in these very important duties has been such as to have been the means of retaining them in these situations, with advantage to the public service, for four years, and consequently, whom it is still desirable to retain, receive a step of effectual rank, if they engage to remain two years longer in their actual situations. These conditions were abrogated by ordonnance of the 14th of April, 1832, in consequence of its not being found necessary to hold out such encouragement to procure persons properly qualified to discharge the important duties attached to those situations.

The sous-officers, master workmen, and drummers, are chosen from among the corporals and privates of the line and sedentary companies, and receive, on entering, step of rank.

Excepting when on duty, none of the privates of these companies are allowed the honour of wearing arms.

The permanent members of the companies and the fusileers, wear the ordinary dress of the infantry, with white facings and dark red collar. The pioneers are clothed in working dresses of coarse serge, with blue collars, facings, cuffs, and edging; pantaloons of common serge, buttons white, with "*Compagnie de Pionniers,*" and the same in large characters on their caps.

The pay is the same as in the infantry of the line. No man can be sent from the line to a company of discipline, without the following formalities, to make the effect the more striking:—

The culprit being reported, by the captain of his company, as irreclaimable by the minor restraints and punishments, this report is presented by the *chef de bataillon* to the colonel of the regiment, who then causes a *conseil de discipline,* composed always of a *chef de bataillon,* three captains, and three subalterns of a battalion to which the accused does not belong, to assemble. The case is investigated,—evidence and defence hard,—and the proceedings written. This document is then sent by the colonel to the general officer commanding the division or district, through the general of brigade, if in an organized body of troops, and by him transmitted to the Minister-of-War, with his remarks; and it is the Minister-of-War who directs the transfer to, as well as the emancipation from, these establishments.

In cases of urgency, general officers are empowered to send men to the companies of discipline, without waiting the Minister-of-War's reply to the report and recommendation of such a measure.

The opinion of the *conseil de discipline* always expresses whether the culprit is to be sent to a company of fusileers or to one of pioneers; if the latter, the soldier so degraded cannot be transferred to a company of fusileers, excepting upon the recommendation of a *conseil* of officers, submitted to, and approved by, an Inspecting-general. The same formalities and investigations are required in procuring the re-transfer of a man to his regiment; and as this is announced to the corps by the Minister-of-War, on the high recommendations before-mentioned, it points out to the most irregular person, how he may redeem his character and regain his station in the service.—*United Service Journal, for May.*

## LAFAYETTE.

(From the Spectator, and O. P. Q.)

No man has left behind him a purer political reputation than Lafayette. His mistakes—and they were numerous, and the consequences of them disastrous—arose from a too credulous reliance on the virtue of mankind. He certainly was not remarkable for sagacity or foresight. In private life, he was most estimable. He was liberal, humane, and courteous; and the same scrupulous integrity which distinguished his public conduct, was visible in all his thoughts and action as a private citizen. We insert an eloquent encomium on his character, by O. P. Q., our Paris Correspondent:—

"Have you ever witnessed the destruction, the downfall, the death, of the Oak of the village? Generations passed away, but *the Oak was ever in its place.* The village had a new church—new officers—new governors—new proprietors—new mansions—

new owners—new institutions—and even new customs and habits: but the Oak *was ever in its place*. In the centre of the village-green, it spread its luxuriant and refreshing branches; whilst the young carolled and the gay danced beneath its loved shade. *The Oak* was the scene of many a festive hour, many a joyous jubilee, many a happy anniversary! Other oaks had been planted, and had been cut down; other trees had luxuriated and smiled on the villagers. There was but *one Oak* to the village—others were trees, but this was *The Oak*! If a cricket-bat had to be played, it was under the Oak; if a wrestling-match had to be fought, it was under the Oak; if two lovers gave a rendezvous, it was at the Oak; if the officers of the parish wished to address the inhabitants, they met under the Oak. When the church was pulled down, and divine worship was chanted in the open air, the Oak at once sheltered the assembly from the rays of the sun and from the showers of Heaven. The candidates for Senatorial honors spoke to the electors of the spot, and the neighbourhood, under the Oak. The little children were left to play under the Oak; and their mothers or their sisters confided them with a degree of confidence to his protection—for he was as the father of the village, and the household god of the villagers. In summer:—time, the master of the charity-school conducted his little flock of a Saturday to the shade of the Oak; and before they separated till the Monday, from their books and studies, they sang the Evening Hymn beneath his branches. In troublesome and warlike times, when invasion was spoken of, and foreign foes were feared, the 'Loyal volunteers' used to exercise and drill under 'the Oaks.' And when even winter was most drear and the storm most pitiless, still the Oak raisted his venerable head; and the thought that the spring would return, and the green be once more gay and enlivening, softened the severity of the hour, and mitigated even the roughness of the blast. The Oak was a constant benefactor and never-failing friend. Other friends might be faithless—other trees might perish or die—other shades might be destroyed by the interested or the powerful; but 'the Oak' belonged to the village—and the hearts of all the village for all times belonged to him. But even the Oak was mortal—even the Oak was destined to perish! and in the midst of a horrible tempest, which desolated this once happy and once prosperous, but now sad and despounding village, the lightning from the skies descended upon the Oak—tore from it its branches—struck it even to its roots and the venerable Oak fell, and was no more! So there was no more singing and no more dancing—no more carolling and no more meeting; and the green became deserted: and a simple monument marked the place where the venerable friend, of the village had once stood; and it became deserted, lonely, and sad. And the first days of grief were as the days of weeping of an orphan who mourneth over the tomb of her mother, and as the grief of a widow who is suddenly bereft of her husband, and as the tears of a mother who weepeth over the loss of her only, her virtuous, her beloved son. And no eye was dry, and no cheek was rosy or healthy; for all felt the loss of the Oak to be the greatest of all losses; and the village was in mourning, and it was a long mourning, and the tears were oft-shed tears, and the grief was not of short duration, and 'the Oak is engraved on the hearts, and hangs up in the form of pictures and of paintings in the cottage of every villager; and pieces of the branches, and of the trunk, and of the root, are handed down as precious relics from father to son, and from generation to generation. For it is still 'The Oak.' And what that Oak once was to the village, Lafayette hath been to the People; and not merely to the People of France, but of the United States of America, of Poland, of Germany, of Italy, of Spain, of Portugal, of the Republics of South America—and in one word, to the People of the whole world."

We regret that our space does not allow us to continue this extract at length, we are compelled to conclude with the following passage:—

"But we have spoken of the grief of the villagers! what shall we say of the grief of the world at the loss of Lafayette? Never perhaps was any man in the history of that world more universally beloved! His first character—his noble independence—his undoubted and undoubtable integrity—his singleness of purpose—his purity of life—his utter freedom from selfishness—his love of doing good—his sympathy with the whole human race—his expensive benevolence—his zeal—his industry—his refined and delicate manners—his soft and gentle habits—his clear judgment—his persuasiveness—his Utilitarianism—his indifference to worldly honours, dignities, and titles—his affection for the young—his devotion to the cause of liberty and of truth—insured him the homage of his enemies, the gratitude of society, the adoration of his friends, and the pious worship of his loving, watchful, and watched-over family. His enemies (yes! his enemies, for even he has had them) have already been compelled to record of him, that his loss will be profoundly felt by all the friends of liberty; that 'no one in France will ever forget the immense services which in the course of his long and glorious career he has rendered to the national cause;' and that 'all must concur in admiring in him a political probity and disinterestedness which will ever place him in the first rank of great citizens."

## REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF MACKINTOSH.—Sir James Mackintosh's History of the Revolution of 1688. London, 1 vol. 4to. 1834.

*(From Tait's Magazine.)*

As soon as Sir James Mackintosh had abjured his early principles, he chose to be considered a Whig of the Revolution; which now that the old breed of Tories is extinct, the Passive Obedience and Divine Right men differs in nothing from a modern Tory, save the letters that compose the word. Sir Robert Peel, and even the member for Oxford University, are exactly Whigs of the Revolution: that first Reform Bill, which established a great Constitutional principle, but bore few fruits in the reform of institutions; and of which the most remarkable consequence, as concerned the people, was, that the Whigs ousted the Tories. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 has been shorn of its beams in these latter days. The Septennial Act alone neutralized its best advantages; as the principle "of cashiering Kings" for misconduct, recognised by the Revolution, is only to be acted upon in extreme cases, and at long intervals, while the power of the people over their representatives, secured by short Parliament, is the constantly circulating life's-blood of liberty. We have recently seen how much more powerful a check the prospect of a speedy day of account with constituents proves, than any other countervailing force whatever. The history of this Revolution forms the ostensible and prominent part of this large quarto volume. It is a fragment of that history of England, for so many years promised by Sir James Mackintosh; and on the faith of which some ill-natured people now say he long drew windbills on fame. The fragment, which occupies only about 350 pages of lordly print, or less than a half of the volume, unluckily for "the immortal memory," closes at a very ticklish juncture; as the editor and biographer of Sir James Mackintosh does not sympathize in his unqualified and inordinate admiration of the Prince of Orange. (1)

To the volume is prefixed a life of Sir James Mackintosh, and a notice of his writings and speeches, which will probably be the portion of this expensive work most generally read. It is well written, in a candid and liberal spirit, and contains a fair and impartial estimate of the man in public and in private life. The notices of a private kind are however, so very meagre that we feel inclined to increase the amount, through we should travel somewhat out of the road.

The very first sentence assigns the memory of Sir James the exact place it will occupy with posterity. Sir James Mackintosh will be remembered as a man of letters, and a member of the House of Commons." He held that prominent station in public life, in which a man is sure to be either over-estimated or unduly depreciated, and both, probably, at different periods of his course; and though this quarto is a favourable augury, we should not imagine that his reputation, which to some extent, was that of society, of juxtaposition, and of *talk*, is likely ever to be much higher than at present. The fervent admirers of Sir James, if the rising generation numbers many, may consider the estimate of his biographer frigid, if not ungenerous, though it will be more difficult to point out inaccuracy either in the facts or reasoning; and the sceptics to the overweening merits ascribed to a Whig oracle of long standing, may conceive the praise tending to excess; leaving the author of the memoir in that *juste milieu* which is generally as true a position, in a moral sense, as it is enquivocal one. The former class cannot say that his summing up and judgements are not candid and impartial; but the latter may object that he throws in too many words for the prisoner.

The most remarkable feature in the public character of Sir James Mackintosh, was, that, though he hung loosely on party, no one ever dreamed of calling him an independent member of Parliament. A very moderate Whig, as we have seen, ever after he abandoned the unthriving opinions of his youth, he seemed to stand upon neutral ground; but he stood fettered by contingencies, expectations, and the difficulties of his personal affairs. No man in England need set up pretensions to disinterested patriotism, if like Mackintosh a political adventurer without fortune, unless he make up his mind, with Andrew Marvel, to live in a garret, and dine on a bladebone of mutton. There is no disrespect intended in styling Sir James Mackintosh a political adventurer, while the same term is applied to the most distinguished of his contemporaries; the true question being how he and they conducted themselves in the field of adventure open to every man, and not the equipments which graced their entrance.

Sir James Mackintosh was the son of Captain Mackintosh of Killachie, an officer in the army, and the representative of one of the families of the Clan Mackintosh. No highland gentleman need want a goodly-spread family-tree. Sir James was born to a long pedigree and a narrow patrimony. His mother was named Macgillivray; she was a native of Carolina, and died at Gibraltar, whither she accompanied her husbane from Scotland, while her eldest son, James, was still a child. He was born upon the 24th October, 1765, at his grandmother's residence, the farm of Aldourie, a spot of enchanting beauty at that end of Loch Ness which is next the town of Inverness. Sir James discovered that early passion for reading which is the uniform symptom of talent, wherever there is the least opportunity for its development. He was sent to the Grammar School of Fortrose, then the most reputable seminary in that country, and made such proficiency that his friends resolved to train him for one of the learned professions, instead of the army, the ordinary destination of the great heads of small Highland houses. He accordingly went to Aberdeen where he was supported by a legacy left him by an uncle; his father, with the free and careless habits of his profession, being unable to do anything for his children. At King's College, Mackintosh became the intimate friend of his fellow-student, the late illustrious Robert Hall of Leicester, the Baptist minister. Though they rarely met in after life, they occasionally corresponded, and their friendship remained unimpaired. One of its worst consequences was that Sir James on his politicaldefection, for a time drew young Hall after him. The matter offensive to the friends of freedom, as stated in the celebrated sermon on Modern Infidelity, was but an eloquent and powerful amplification of the new ideas imbibed by the author of the *Vindiciæ Gallicæ*, suddenly and inexplicably converted, not alone into the enthusiastic admirer of the genius of Burke, but also into an admirer of his opinions.

Having finished his classical education at Aberdeen, Mackintosh came to Edinburgh to study medicine; and, in the Speculative Society, first essayed the art of oratory. "The study of medicine is said to have occupied the lesser, whilst literature, philosophy, and dissipation occupied the greater portion of his time;" and so much was he distinguished among the students that it became a fashion to copy the negligence of his dress. In 1787, he took his degree as Doctor of Medicine; and having spent the whole of his uncle's legacy—"the world was all before him." After thinking of Bath as a place to commence practice, he came to London, and began practice by writing a pamphlet on the Whig side of the Regency question, which then divided the nation.

Dr. Mackintosh was now left to his own resources, and at the age of twenty-four, an unfriended adventurer for fame and fortune,—but, in the first place, for bread. Having nothing better to do, he fell in love, and married,—not as the prudent would call wisely, but, as it turned out, most happily and fortunately, for his rash marriage proved his salvation. The brothers of the lady, Miss Stuart, were displeased with their sister clandestinely, allying herself to a young man who had neither fortune nor industry, and of whose capacity they had yet no idea. "Young careless and dissipated," he had squandered all his own means; and his family showed their resentment at his marriage in the manner ungenerous relatives too often do,—by withholding all assistance at the moment it became most necessary. His wife had some little fund, and the young couple went to the Netherlands, and spent the greater part of 1789 in Brussels. They returned to London early in the subsequent year, "without money or means of living."

The French Revolution was now in progress, and Dr. Mackintosh had not been an uninterested spectator of its workings and tendencies, nor blind to its consequences to Europe.

One of his brother-in-law, Mr. Charles Stuart, wrote for the theatres and the public press; and by him Dr. Mackintosh was introduced to John Bell, and became editor of *The Oracle*. His first labours were task-work: he was paid by measure, and produced quantities which frightened Mr. Bell. One week he extended to £10 length, which must have included many feet of columns; and this occasioned his reduction to a fixed salary. *The Oracle* attracted notice. The Editor became known to the notorious Felix Macarthy, "an Irish compound of rake, gladiator, writer, and politician, the companion of Sheridan in his orgies and election scenes, and the humble follower of Lord Moira." This character introduced him to the unfortunate Joseph Gerland: and by Gerland, who had been a favourite pupil with Dr. Parr, he was made known to that luminary. His brothers-in-law now became proud of their relative. They wished him to attempt something higher than *The Oracle*, and Mr. Bell's *measured* employment; and as everything must have a beginning, having had some previous experience as a speaker in Edinburgh, he attended a public meeting of the county of Middlesex, and made a speech which "was received with great applause," especially by Felix Macarthy, and his own personal friends.

The death of his father placed Dr. Mackintosh in possession of a little money about this time, and he took a house at Ealing, and sought and found deserved celebrity, by writing his answer to Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution,"—his Vindiciæ Gallicæ, the foundation of his future literary fame and prosperity. Instead of a pamphlet, as he had originally intended, it appeared in April 1791, as a volume of nearly 400 pages. He sold the copyright for £80; but three editions being called for in the same year, "The publisher," says the biographer, "had the liberality [honesty] to give the author more than triple the sum." The enlightened spirit in which the life of Mackintosh is composed may be inferred from the following passage relating to this work:—

"The period of composing it was probably the happiest of his life. The more generous principles and brighter views of human nature, society and government, of his own ambition and hopes, which then engaged his faculties, and exalted his imagination, were assuredly not compensated to him by the commendations which he afterwards obtained for practical wisdom, matured experience, and those other hackneyed phrases, which are doubtless often justly bestowed, but which are still oftener but marks for selfish calculation, and grovelling ambition. His domestic life was, at the same time, the happiest that can be conceived. He had indulged, by his own avowal, in the vices of dissipation, up to the period of his marriage; but now his life was spent in the solitude of his house at Ealing, without seeking or desiring any other enjoyment, than the composition of his works, and the society of his wife, to whom, by way of recreation in the evening he read what he had written during the day."

Dr. Mackintosh had already been introduced, by his brother-in-law, to Sheridan, who is here called "Manager of the Press to the Whig party." The opponent of Burke also became known to Fox, Grey, Lauderdale, Erskine, Whitbread, and all the leading Whigs: and was, on the other side, as an Inverness-shire gentleman of literary talent, invited to the Duchess of Gordon's routs. He also shared the abuse of the Tories; and this completed his triumph, as the defender of the French Revolution, and the champion of its admirers in England.

In the following year, the "Corresponding Society of the Friends of the People" was organized, under the auspices of Mr. now Lord Grey. Dr. Mackintosh a member from the first, became its secretary, managed its correspondence with great ability, and carefully composed its leading manifesto,—"The Declaration of the Friends of the People." The Society voted him thanks for a pamphlet on the apostacy of Pitt from the cause of reform; and the Attorney-General, Sir John Scott, a he present Lord Eldon, did him the honour to become as alarmed at his writings and revolutionary principles, as he was at those of Paine, Mary Wolstoncroft, and "the Friends of the People," and denounced them in common in Parliament. Now an active politician, Mackintosh entirely gave up his original profession; and entering at Lincoln's Inn, he was in 1795 called to the bar.

As a barrister, he does not appear to have had any professional success whatever. He continued to write for the newspapers and periodical works; and though his patrimonial inheritance still afforded some resource with "his want of prudence and economy, and the expenses of a family, he was often embarrassed." This too frequent episode, in the life of all politicians struggling into public notice, he was attended by the almost unfailing consequences, the desertion of those principles which, as things are ordered in this country, are soon seen to impede success in life. The biographer of Mackintosh states the case with candour and fairness. "His political principles now underwent a change which was variously judged It has been assigned to a visit of some days to Burke. There are two versions of his acquaintance with his great adversary. According to one account, he was introduced to Burke, without having had any personal intercourse with him a letter of recommendation of some third person; according to the other, Burke charged Dr. Lawrence with a long letter to him containing on invitation to Beaconsfield." However this might be, the barrister threw off the faith of the doctor. The horrors of the French Revolution became, at this time, a scape-goat for the renegades. "He might," says his biographer, "have recollected that, if the Revolution produced men of blood, religion had generated persecutors, and monarchy tyrants, to become a bloody scourge of the human race. The supposition, that his political opinions were made thus suddenly to veer about, would shake his claim to that depth, firmness, and force of principle, which are the growth of the first order of minds. Other disgusts than those of Jacobinism and the Revolution may be easily conceived to have been felt by him. *With talents and ambition, he had his fortune to make.* Notwithstanding his intimacy with the leading Whigs, and their estimation of him, he was still but the pioneer of a party; and he must have found the cause of liberty and the people of barren service. The man who would attach himself to the Whigs, or serve the people, must not be dependent for his fortune upon either, if he would aspire to political station or escape disgusts. What was Burke but the subaltern—the very slave of a party—the pensioner of Lord Rockingham—degarded rather than distinguished by the paltry title of a Privy Councillor? If Huskinson became a leading Cabinet Minister, and Canning the chief of an administration, it was because they renounced Whiggism at the threshold of public life. Thus humanity, ambition, and necessity might have predisposed Sir James Mackintosh to become a convert; and the knowledge of this predisposition would account for the spontaneous advances of Burke." It is not, however, evident that Burke's advances were spontaneous or that he made advances at all; though it would have been something to the nobler apostate to see another Fox, of some mark, cut off his tail. Nor is it unlikely that Mackintosh first won his way to Burke by very courtly reviews, in the *Monthly Review*, of the LETTER TO A NOBLE LORD, and THOUGHTS ON A REGICIDE PEACE.

He was still so much connected with the Whig party as to be obliged to defend that odious, time-serving, rapacious personage, the founder of the House of Russell whom Burke had eloquently attacked, and whom the Whig literati should really give up to judgment. Sir James, in these reviews, trimmed between the Foxites and the Alarmists, with the ambidextrous policy which rarely succeeds If the Pitt party did not now gain him on their own terms, it was because they were not very anxious about the bergain. He had receded from Fox, without making any efficient way with; though the members of the Tory Government were seen among his friends, when, in 1797, he put forth a prospectus of a course of Lectures on the Law of Nature and Nations, to be delivered at Lincoln's Inn. For this he had the double motive of gaining money for the maintenance of his family and extending his reputation. His understood thorough change of creed, if not of faith, is seen in the circumstance of the Benchers' refusing him the use of their Hall as a Lecture Room, until the present Lord Eldon, and the Chancellor, Lord Rosslyn, signified their pleasure. Previous care must have been taken to make friends. "From twenty-five to thirty Peers, double the number of Commoners, and a crowd of the most learned and accomplished persons in the metropolis, were attracted to Lincoln's Inn Hall," as if it had been the Opera House on the first night of a new singer, whose fame has long preceded her. Members of the Government were among the audience at the introductory lecture, which was the only one published. It drew forth letters of compliment from Lords Melville and Rosslyn, Mr. Addington, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Pitt himself. But the lectures, though they continued to be praised, ceased to be followed by the distinguished personages who patronised the lecturer.

There were other persons present to whom the biographer has not alluded, and one judge has left on record an opinion on the spirit, scope, and effect of these lectures, which is entitled to great deference. Hazlitt, in noticing a celebrated speech of Sir James's on the transfer of Genoa, delivered long after this, thus reverts to the more celebrated lectures:—"There was a greater degree of power, or of dashing and splendid effect (we wish we could, add, an equally humane and liberal spirit) in the *Lectures on the Law of Nature and Nations*, formerly delivered by Sir James, then Mr. Mackintosh, in Lincoln's Inn Hall. He showed greater confidence; he was more at home there. The effect was more electrical and instantaneous; and this elicited a prouder display of intellectual riches, and a more animated and imposing mode of delivery. Dazzling others by the brilliancy of his arguments,—dazzled himself by the admiration they excited, he lost fear as well as prudence, dared every thing, carried every thing before him. The Modern Philosophy, counterscarp, out-works, citadel, and all, fell without a blow, 'by the whiff and wind of his fell *doctrine*,' as if it had been a pack of cards. The volcano of the French Revolution was seen expiring in its own flames, like a bonfire made of straw; the principles of Reform were scattered in all directions, like chaff before the keen northern blast." It was not surprising that Peers and Commoners trooped to Lincoln's Inn Hall, and that Tory ministers sent complimentary letters. "The havoc was amazing, the desolation was complete. As to our visionary sceptics and Utopian Philosophers, they stood no chance with our lecturer;—he did not carve them as a dish fit for the gods, but hewed them as a carcass fit for hounds. Poor Godwin, who had come, in the *bonhommie* and candour of his nature, to hear what new light had broken in upon his old friend, was obliged to quit the field; and slunk away, after an exulting taunt thrown out at 'such fanciful chimeras' as a golden mountain, or 'a perfect man.' Mr. Mackintosh had something of the air, much of the dexterity and self-possession of a political and philosophical juggler; and an eager and admiring audience gaped and greedily swallowed the gilded bait of sophistry, prepared for their credulity and wonder Those of us who attended day by day, and were accustomed to have all our previous notions confounded and struck out of our heads by some metaphysical legerdemain, were at last at some loss to know whether *two and two made four*, till we heard the lecturer's opinion on this head." As the introductory lecture alone has been printed, there is now, probably, no account of the scope of the whole course to be obtained equal to this of Hazlitt, who, it appears, attended daily. "It seemed," he continues, "to be equally his object, or the tendency of his discourses, to unsettle every principle of reason or of common sense, and to leave his audience at the mercy of the *dictum* of a lawyer, the nod of a minister, or the shout of a mob. To effect this purpose he drew largely on the learning of antiquity, on modern literature, on history, poetry, and the belles lettres, on the schoolman, and on writers of novels, French, English, and Italian. Mr. Mackintosh's lectures, after all, were but a kind of philosophical centos. They were profound, brilliant even to his hearers; but the profundity, the brilliancy, the novelty, were not his own. He was like Dr. Pangloss (not Voltaire's bnt Coleman's), who speaks only in quotations; and the pith and marrow of Sir James's reasoning, at this time, might be put within inverted commas. It, however, served the purpose, and the loud echo died away. We are only sorry for one thing in these lectures—the tone and spirit in which they seemed to have been composed, and to be delivered. If all that body of opinions and principles, of which the orator read his recantation, was confounded, and there was an end to all those views and hopes that pointed to future improvement, it was not a matter of triumph or exultation to the lecturer, or any body else, to the young or the old, the wise or the foolish; on the contrary, it was a subject of regret,—of slow, reluctant, painful admission."

The biographer of Sir James says that these lectures, which propitiated the friends or social order, so called procured the lecturer the offer of an Under-Secretaryship from Mr. Pitt; and it is certain Canning, his personal friend, called upon him with an offer of official place and patronage from the Minister. Though he did not yet obtain place, "his name was placed on the Minister's list, as one to be provided for." In the the meanwhile, Lobert Hall, the Baptist preacher, a man of a far more original and powerful mind than Mackintosh, made his laps; and in defending his friend in the *British Critic* from Benjamin Flower the Editor of the *Cambridge Chronicle*, who had made some just strictures upon Hall's political sermon, we would defy any Tory party writer of the period to have exceeded in violence, unfairness, and gross *cant*, the late Secretary of "The London Corresponding Society." He denounces Diderot and D'Alembert, and refers, as authorities, to the Abbe Baruel, and Professor Robison! Take one specimen:—"He (Mr. Flower) never heard that the miners of Cornwall were instigated to sell their clothes to purchase the impious ravings of Tom Paine? or that they were gratuitously distributed among the people of Scotland with such fatal effects, that a *large body* of that once-religious people made a bonfire of their Bibles in honour of the new apostle?"—Does he perceive the mischievous and infernal art with which Deism is preached to the deluded peasantry of Scotland, while Atheism is reserved for the more illuminated ruffians of London?" Let us stretch our charity "to the crack of doom," it is possible to believe that Mr. Mackintosh was a believer in the bugbears invented to discredit the cause of Reform, which he lent his pen to dress up in fresh horrors.—*London and Paris Observer, June* 8.

MEMOIRS OF THE EMPEROR JAHANGUEIR, written by himself; and translated from a Persian Manuscript. By Major David Price, of the Bombay Army; Mem-

(1) We should observe here that the differences of political opinion between Sir James and the gentleman selected by the publishers continue the work were so great, that the family warmly remonstrated against his appointment.

ber of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, etc, London, 1834.

*(From the Quarterly Review.)*

It seems to be even as yet hardly known to the public at large that a committee of persons of great learning and eminence, most of them members of the Royal Asiatic Society, have been engaged, during the last four or five years, in giving to the world English and French translations from manuscripts in the Arabian, Persian, Cingalese, and other Oriental languages, supported by a list of subscribers which, though not as numerous as we could wish, comprises the names of several individuals of the highest distinction in the country; they have been already enabled to produce upwards of thirty volumes connected with some branches of science, and almost every department of literature. We have treaties on algebra and geograghy, narratives of travels, memoirs, histories, romances, tragedies, epic and lyric poems, sketches of national customs, and precepts of religion and morality. Whatever may be thought of the intrinsic value of some of these publications, it cannot be doubted that the zeal and liberality of the gentlemen, by whose exertions they have been collected and painted, are deserving of unqualified praise. Though hitherto uncheered even by the barren reward of popularity, Lord Munster and his colleagues have steadily persevered in the execution of an enterprise, which cannot ultimately fail to promote the interests of sound knowledge, and to reflect honour upon the national character.

The Oriental Committee have had the good taste to avoid as much as it was possible, overladen with exotics, which are not likely to live in our climate. There are at least a few of their publications to which we should wish to invite the attention of our readers, under the hope that we may assist the committee in dispelling the prejudices which at present prevail in the public mind against Eastern literature. Of these works, that now before us, entitled "Memoirs of the Emperor Jahngueir," or Jehangire, as he is called by Dow, is, perhaps, the most curious one of the collection. It is, unfortunately, but a fragment, relating only to thirteen out of the twenty-two years during which that prince held the sceptre of India; but, as far as it goes, it is highly characteristic of the writer. It is no modern discovery. Its existence was known to Dow, who, however, seems to have made no use of it in his valuable and often elegant translation of the History of Hindostan. In alluding to this composition he says, very truly, though somewhat quaintly, that the Emperor "was a man of science and literary abilities, and that the memoirs of his life, which he penned himself do him more honour as a good writer than the matter as a great monarch."

Few eastern princes ever ascended a throne under more suspicious circumstances than Jehangueir. He was the great grandson of Baber, the restorer of the dynasty of Timur, and the son of the renowned Akbar, by whose chivalrous valour in the field the twenty-two provinces, (1) then composing the empire of India, were firmly subdued and tranquillised. Like the "Swedish Charles," Akbar gained important victories by surprising rapidity and boldness of movement, attended, frequently, with but little more than an ordinary guard of his followers. But by his extraordinary wisdom as a statesman, during his lengthened reign of fifty-one years, he secured and consolidated the conquests which he had achieved as a soldier. Assisted by his celebrated minister, Abul Fazel, he completed the well-known survey of his empire called the "Ayeen Akberry," a very valuable work, which comprises a full account of every thing connected with his government and the productions of the different provinces. At the period of his death, which occurred in the latter part of the year 1605, the ordinary annual revenue of the empire, including the average amount of presents made to the sovereign, and of the estates of his officers, which reverted to him at their death, is estimated by Dow at the sum of fifty-two millions of our money. His standing army consisted of three hundred thousand horse, and as many foot: and the civil as well as the military departments of his administration were based upon a system of wonderful regularity.

It was quite in keeping with every part of the new monarch's character, that, upon succeeding to the empire, he should have changed his original name of Selim to that of Jehangire-shah, which signifies "the world-subduing king;" and that he directed a legend to be stamped upon the current coin, proclaiming himself the "sovereign splendour of the faith," and "the safeguard of the world" He inherited the literary talents of Baber, mingled with the fantastic tastes of Humaioon; but in his love of extravagant ostentation in dress and household ornament, he surpassed both his Mogul and Patan predecessors. He constantly boasts, throughout his memoris, of his boundless wealth and of his munificence to his favourite servants. He reveals, though not always without reserve, his daily occupations, especially when connected with the proceedings of his government, his sumptuous amusements, and the homage paid to him by the princes under his sway. The business of war always appears burdensome to his mind; but he describes a splendid dress, decorated with precious stones, with all the mannilliner minuteness of a Pepys. His effeminacy upon this point, his extreme fondness for the tricks practised by jugglers, his habit of escaping from the palace at night, and mixing with the lowest of his subjects at the punch-houses, and his violent attachments easily changed into sudden indifference, and even into hostility, betray an infirmity of character bordering on insanity. It is said, indeed, that his mother introduced a tincture of madness into his blood, and he confesses himself that he was much addicted to the use of wine (and he might have added, of opium), which sometimes inflamed to frenzy the natural fever of his mind.

Nevertheless, it is impossible to read these Memoirs without concluding that the errors of Jahangueir enormous as they were in some instances, had their main source in the circumstances of his position, rather than in a bad heart. He was warmly attached to his children, faithful to his bosom friends—and, *generally*, mild towards his enemies, and inexorable in enforcing the execution of impartial justice. When his own passions were interested, however, he seemed to recognise no restraint in divine or human law. He was upon these occasions the Eastern despot to the full extent of that pregnant phrase. He concerted his measures for the assassination of any person who stood in the way of his designs, with as much coolness as if he were only transcribing a couplet. If thwarted in his nefarious operations, he persevered with all the treachery of the tiger, but without a particle of his fierceness. This insensibility to crime he, no doubt, partly derived from his Tartar origin, but it seemed also to be aggravated by that indifference with respect to religion, which he inherited from his father. Strange to say, with all this callousness of conscience he combined a tenderness of heart that often, when his affections were awakened, melted into tears. A woman in his passion for jewellery, he was all energy in the suppression of turbulence; a man of pleasure by habits, he was in his cups a philosopher; and though in principle, as well as in practice, a cold deist, a little opium transformed him into a trembling devotee.

An ill-managed intrigue for changing the succession, which was detected and defeated a short time before his father's death, sowed the seeds of jealousy between Jahangueir and his eldest son Chusero, who occupies a prominent place in these Memoirs. Yet he commences his journal without any reference to this circumstance, being much more intent on describing the gorgeous decorations of the throne of which he had just taken possession, and of the diadem which, in the presence of his assembled ameirs, he placed upon his head. If we are to credit the account which he gives, we must believe that the former was worth one million eight hundred thousand pounds of our money, and that the value of the latter exceeded two millions! For forty days and nights the great imperial drum struck up, without ceasing, the sounds of joy and triumph. The ground, to a considerable extent around his throne, was spread with the most costly brocades and gold-embroidered carpets:—

"Censers of gold and silver," adds the imperial author, "were disposed in different directions, for the purpose of burning odoriferous drugs; and nearly three thousand camphorated wax-lights, three cubits in length. in branches of gold and silver, perfumed with ambergris, illuminated the scene from night till morning. Numbers of blooming youths, beautiful as young Joseph in the pavilions of Egypt, clad in dresses of the most costly materials, woven in silk and gold, with zones and amulets, sparkling with the lustre of the diamond, the emerald, the sapphire, and the ruby, awaited my commands, rank after rank, and in attitude most respectful; and, finally, the ameirs of the empire, from the captain of five hundred to the commander of five thousand horse, and to the number of nine individuals, covered from head to foot in gold and jewels, and shoulder to shoulder, stood round in brilliant array, also waiting for the commands of their sovereign. For forty days and forty nights, did I keep open to the world these scenes of festivity and splendour, furnishing, altogether, an example of imperial magnificence seldom paralleled in this stage of earthly existence."

Amongst the numerous regulations, many of them highly meritorious, which Jahangueir promulgated on his accession to the throne, was one strictly forbidding the manufacture or sale of wine, or of any other intoxicating liquor within his dominions. But as he was conscious that he exhibited in his own proper person an example rather inconsistent with the doctrine which he enforced by law, he deemed it necessary to enter into the following curious explanation of his motives:—

"I undertook to institute this regulation, although it is sufficiently notorious that I have myself the strongest inclination for wine, in which, from the age of sixteen, I liberally indulged; and, in very truth, encompassed as I was with youthful associates of congenial minds, breathing the air of a delicious climate—ranging through lofty and splendid saloons, every part of which was decorated with all the graces of painting and sculpture, and the floors bespread with the richest carpets of silk and gold, would it not have been a species of folly to reject the aid of an exhilarating cordial, and what cordial can surpass the juice of the grape?

"For myself, I cannot but acknowledge that such was the excess to which I had carried my indulgence, that my usual daily allowance extended to twenty and sometimes to more than twenty cups, each cup containing half a seir (about six ounces) and eight cups being equal to a maun of Irak (about three pounds). So far, indeed, was this baneful propensity carried that if I were but an hour without my beverage, my hands began to shake, and I was unable to sit at rest. Convinced by these symptoms, that if the habit gained upon me in this proportion, my situation must soon become one of the utmost peril, I felt it full time to devise some expedient to abate the evil; and, in six months, I accordingly succeeded in reducing my quantity gradually from twenty to five cups—(at entertainments I continued, however, to indulge in a cup or two more) and, on most occasions, I made it a rule never to commerce my indulgence until about two hours before the close of the day. But now that the affairs of the empire demand my utmost vigilance and attention, my potations do not commence until after the hour of evening prayer, my quantity never exceeding five cups on any occasion; neither would more than that quantity suit the state of my stomach. Once a-day I take my regular meal, and once a-day seven is quite sufficient to assuage my appetite for wine; but as drink seems so less necessary than meat for the sustenance of man, it appears very difficult, if not impossible, for me to discontinue altogether the use of wine. Nevertheless, I bear in mind, and I trust in Heaven, that, like my grandfather Humaioon, who succeeded in divesting himself of the habit before he attained to the age of forty-five, I also may be supported in my resolution, *some time or other*, to abandon the pernicious practice altogether. 'In a point wherein God has pronounced his sure displeasure, let the creature exert himself ever so little towards amendment, and it may prove in no small degree the means of eternal salvation."

Jahangueir informs us very minutely of the characters and merits of different persons whom he promoted to dignity and wealth. Amongst these he mentions, in terms of peculiar effection, the son of a portrait-painter, to whom he had been much attached from infancy. But eminent above all the other persons whom he enumerates, as having been distinguished by his favours, stand the prime minister Chaja Aias, and his bewitching daughter, the celebrated Noor-Mahil. The fortunes of this family are still remembered in the East, as presenting an extraordinary instance of elevation from extreme poverty to unbounded power.

It was about twenty years before the death of Akbar that Chaja Aias quitted his native home in Western Tartary, with a view to improve his wretched condition in the then flourishing empire of India. The settlement of the Mogul dynasty on the throne naturally attracted around it many of the Tartar chieftains, and their kinsmen and dependents, to the lowest degree, as naturally sought, from time to time, to profit by the patronage of their leaders. Aias had received a superior education—it was all his poor but noble parents could bestow upon him. He was of a vigorous, enthusiastic mind, well skilled in arithmetic, an elegant writer in prose and verse, and critically acquainted with the literary productions of former ages, which he quoted with facility, and recited in a graceful and engaging manner. His heart was captivated by the charms of a village girl, whom he married. The prospect of an approaching increase in his family compelled him to take a determined resolution in order to provide for them; and having converted into money the few effects that formed his household, he purchased a half-served horse, placed his wife upon it, and walking by her side set out in this gypsy style for the distant capital of India.

The small store of money which the adventurers had raised soon disappeared. They had recourse to charity; but the assistance which they thus obtained failed them upon reaching the vast solitudes which separate Tartary from Hindostan. Day after day passed, and no traveller came in sight to whom they could apply for succour. At length they both sank upon the earth from exhaustion, and, in this miserable state the wife gave birth to a daughter, for whom she had neither clothing nor subsistence. Their desperate condition awakened such energies as they could have possessed after having taken no food for three days: and Aias, replacing the mother upon the horse, endeavoured to carry the babe in his arms, but failed from want of strength. The mother was still less able, in her condition, to bear the weight of the infant, and they were obliged to abandon it in the desert. But, before they quitted the child, they contrived to deposit it under a tree, and to cover it with leaves. They then renewed their journey, bathed in bitter tears.

The mother, as she departed, kept her eyes fixed upon the tree, beneath which she had thus been constrained to leave the precious fruit of her womb. She bore her grief in silence until that beacon began to fade on her sight, and then she could no longer suppress the voice of nature. 'My child! my child!' she exclaimed in agony, throwing herself from the palfrey, and attempting to return to her infant; but she could not move. Aias, pierced to the heart, tottered back for the child; but what was his horror, on approaching the tree, to behold an immense black snake called round the babe, and preparing to devour it! The shouts of the father frightened the reptile, which fled into a hollow part of the tree, and he succeeded in restoring the innocent safe to her mother's arms. A few hours afterwards travellers appeared within the horizon, from whom they received a supply of necessaries. Eventually they made their way to the city of Lahore, where Akbar then held his court.

Aias in a short time became secretary to Asiph Chan, a kinsman of his, who was then one of Akbar's omrahs. Having, by his abilities in his office, attracted the notice of the emperor, he was gradually promoted to the appointment of high treasurer, and thus became, from a poor adventurer, one of the first subjects in the empire. His daughter, who, from her extraordinary beauty, was at first called Mher-ul-Nissa, "The Sun of Woman," received the best education that could be obtained for her. In music, dancing, and poetry, she was eminently accomplished—in painting she had no equal among her own sex. She was in the early bloom of her beauty when Jahangueir (then Selim) was in the heyday of his youth. Being invited one day to her father's he remained after the public banquet was over, and all but the principal guests had withdrawn, when, according to custom, wine was brought, and the ladies of the family made their appearence veiled. Mher-ul-Nissa's graceful figure at once attracted the attention of the young prince She sang—her voice touched his very soul: she danced—he followed all her movements with expressions of rapture that could scarcely be restrained within becoming bounds. In the midst of this excitement the fair enchantress, turning towards Selim, *accidentally* dropped her veil. He was completely taken in the toils which her ambition had designedly spread for him, although she was already betrayed to Shere Afkun, a Turcomanian nobleman of distinguished character. Selim demanded from his father a dissolution of this contract but Akbar honourably refused to perpetrate so gross an injustice, and she was married to Shere Afkun at the appointed time.

When Selim succeeded to the throne, one of his first objects was to obtain possession of the woman to whom he had been so violenty attached. But he durst not venture to use open force, as Shere Afkun was one of the most popular chieftains in the empire Having attempted various modes for destroying him, which are related in the East with the exaggerations usually invented in favour of an injured hero, Jahangueir at length succeeded in his atrocious purpose. Shere Afkun was assassinated by a band of armed men employed for the purpose by Kuttub, then Suba of Bengal, one of the emperor's most devoted adherents; but, before the victim died, he slew the ruffian who had lent himself to the passions of the despot.

Whether Jahangueir was really shocked and disturbed by these incidents, or only wished to allow some time to pass away before he took possession of the blood-bought prize, in order to induce the people to suppose that he had no hand in the murder of her husband, we have now no means of ascertaining. It appears, however, that, for four years, the matchless beauty remained shut up in the worst apartment which his harem afforded, without once seeing the emperor. She endured her fate not only with resignation, but cheerfulness, still sustained by the hope that accident would one day enable her to overrule the resolutions of Jahangueir, from whatever source they sprung. She was allowed a miserable stipend, of about two shillings of our money, per day, for the support of her herself and her female slaves. But her spirit rose with her difficulties. She employed herself and her attendants in working pieces of tapestry and embroidery, in painting silks, and inventing and executing female ornaments of every description. Her various manufactures were finished with so much delicacy and skill, that they were bought up with the greatest avidity, and became the models of fashion at Delhi and Agra. She was in this way enabled to repair and decorate her residence, and to clothe her slaves in the richest garments: but she spent no part of her newly-acquired wealth upon herself; she continued to dress in the plainest style, as most suitable to her then personal condition.

The emperor heard of her fame in every quarter, and at length he was tempted by curiosity, if not by passion, to visit her. He entered her apartment suddenly, and was surprised to find her half reclining on an embroidered sofa, dressed in a plain muslin robe, her slaves, attired in splendid brocades, sitting around her, and all industriously employed. The magnificence of the chamber astonished him, as well as the exquisite taste with which it was fitted up. Without losing her presence of mind for a moment, the fair forlorn, rose slowly from the couch, and, without uttering a word, made the usual obeisance, touching first, the ground, and then her forehead, with her right hand. The emperor also remained silent, the tide of former passion rushing upon him while he once more gazed upon her beauty, and, above all, admired that indescribable mien by which her charms were rendered irresistible. The result was as she had foreseen. Jahangueir folded her in his arms, and, the next day, orders were given for the celebration of their nuptials. Her name was changed by an imperial edict to Noor-Mahil, "Light of the Seraglio," and she thenceforth held undivided sway over her husband, yielding to her father the real government of the empire. Many members of her family were raised to posts of eminence, to which they proved themselves entitled by their integrity and talents; and their names, especially that of Chaja Aias, are still remembered with honour by the natives of India.

In mentioning this family, Jahangueir is lavish of his praises. At the period when he wrote his memoirs, he had changed the name of Noor-Mahil of that of Noorjahaum, "Light of the Empire," a title indicative of the unbounded influence which she had obtained over him. Upon Chaja Aias he had conferred the dignity of Ettemaud-ul-Doulah; and it is worth noticing, in passing, with what consummate plausibility and coolness he touches upon the transactions which led to his marriage with the object of his lawless passion:—

"Ettemaud-ul-Doulah, it is almost superfluous to observe, is the father of my consort, Nourjahaun Begum, and of Asof Khan whom I have appointed my lieutenant-general, with the rank of a commander of five thousand. Of Nourjahaun, however, who is the superior of the four hundred inmates of my harem, I have conferred the rank of thirty thousand, In the whole empire there is scarcely a city in which this princess has not left some lofty structure, some spacious garden, as a splendid monument of her taste and munificence. As I had then no intention of marriage, she did not originally come into my family, but was betrothed, in the time of my father, to Shere Afkun; but when that chief was killed (!) I sent for the Kauzy, and contracted a regular marriage with her, assigned for her dowry the sum of eighty lacks of ashrefies of five methkals [that is to say, £72,000,'00, 'one of those enormous sums,' observes the translator, 'which startle belief!'], which sum she requested, as indispensible for the purchase of jewels, and granted it without a murmur. I presented her, moreover, with a necklace of pearl, containing forty beads, each of which had cost me separately the sum of forty thousand rupees (£160,000.) At the period in which this is written, I may say that the whole concern of my household, whether gold or jewels, is under her sole and entire managment. Of my unreserved confidence, indeed, this princess is in entire possession; and I may allege, without a fallacy, that the whole fortune of my empire has been consigned to the disposal of this highly-endowed family; the father being my diwan, the son my lieutenant-general, with unlimited powers, and the daughter the inseparable companion of all my cares.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MISSION TO THE COURT OF PERSIA, IN THE YEARS 1807-11. By Sir H. Brydges, etc. *To which is appended, a brief History of the Wahauby*, 2 vols.

THE author has been disappointed in his hopes of reward, and is now, it is too apparent, an old man; for, in truth, at this distance of time from the mission, with its circumstances, to which he attaches so much consequence, there is nothing of any interest in the narrative, except to himself. Putting aside the merely personal concerns and the interminable drivelling of Persian diplomacy, the work is blank, after we have had the publications of Morier, Malcolm, Ouseley, and othe distinguished men who were either cotemporary with, or posterior to, the days of Sir Harford Brydges.

We will not enter into the question whether he was right or wrong, whether he was ill used by Lord Minto, or so conducted himself as to render it necessary to supersede his political career—the public would not care a straw for the decision; and after the lapse of a quarter of a century, and the great changes which have taken place since this "missionary" feud annoyed Sir Harford, it seems to us that only one subject in England could think these volumes worth printing. We say "only one subject," meaning the author himself; and, indeed, he agrees with us, if we may judge from his "*avant-propos*"—a silly phrase for the preface or introduction to an English book. However, this "avant-propos" shows that its writer has no great hopes of the suffrages of any reader, except our most gracious sovereign; for he plainly says:—

"Having already acknowledged and apologised to my sovereign for the egotism which pervades some of the following pages, do not expect, reader, that I shall repeat the same to you, nor be offended if I at once declare that his majesty's gracious permission to lay such a trifle as this volume at his feet renders me perfectly indifferent to all the censures which private or public criticism may think proper to make on it."

This being the case, we are the more free to confess that, in our opinion, the work is not obnoxious to censure; being entirely and emphatically what is called twaddle. It can offend nobody—is egotistical and servile to the utmost measure of those harmless weaknesses—and, being too long for entertainment, simply induces regret that an amiable person should have set such a value upon his private feelings and notions as not to suffer the past to sleep, and leave it to history to preserve his ambassadorial character in the little page of Persian influence.

As we are not inclined to follow his example, and expose ourselves to the apt Shakspearian quotation, "Go to, neighbonr, thou art tedious"; we shall content ourselves with a single sample of the dangers which beset the representative of England's majesty, and the dexterity and dignity with which he extricated himself from the dire dilemma.

"In the preliminary treaty, there was one article left indefinite; but it was well understood between the plenipotentiaries in what manner, on the ratification of the treaty that article was to be made definite by his Majesty's government; and I had throughout the whole of the negociation, insisted on maintaining as a *sine qua non*, that this article should in this respect, be left to the decision of his Majesty's government. I had delivered to Meerza Sheffee, as the principal Persian plenipotentiary the treaty signed by me, and he had in his hand the counterpart signed by the Persian ministers, apparently ready to deliver to me. But all at once he laid it down on the carpet and took it into his head to begin talking on the indefinite article, and insisted on its being made definite, before the treaty was sent to England for the ratification of his Majesty's government. A little debate ensued which of course ought not to have been the case, and which, as may be easily imagined, I was anxious to put an end to; when most unexpectedly, and perhaps fortunately for me, he so far forgot himself as to say,—'So you come here to cheat us? The terms of his speech are in Persian so dreadfully gross that they cannot be rendered into English by any decent words; on hearing which, I snatched up the counterpart treaty lying on the carpet, gave it to Mr. Morier, rose up and addressed the old minister:—'You stupid old blockhead, do you dare to use these words to me who in this room represent the King of England? If it were not for the respect I bear your master, the King of Persia, I would knock your brains out if you have any, against the wall! and, suiting the action to the words, I pushed him with

(1) These were Kandahar, Ghizni, Cabul, Cashmire, Lahore, Moultan, Outch, Sinde, Ajmere, Sirhind, Delhi, Doab, Agra, Allahabad, Oude, Behar, Bengal, Orissa, Malava, Berar, Chandesh, and Guzerat, to which was added a small portion of the Deccan.

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a slight degree of violence against the wall which was behind him, kicked him over the candles on the floor, left the room in darkness, and rode home, without any one of the Persians daring to impede my passage. The instant I arrived at my lodgings I retired to my private apartments, which were in a small court seperate from those of the gentlemen and caused the outer-door to be shut. I was scarcely seated, before several persons came thundering at that door; I went to it, and asked them who they were, and what they wanted! they answered they came from Meerza Sheffee and the Ameen-ed-dowlah; that they had brought with them the treaty with my signature and were ordered to demand from me the counterpart, signed by those ministers. To this I answered, 'I cannot be disturbed now; go and tell your masters this is a matter which will keep till morning very well, and by that time, perhaps, Meerza Sheffee will recollect himself.' They became extremely loud and importunate, and said 'it was as much as their heads were worth to return without the treaty.' I said, 'I will tell you what it is, my worthy friends; by G—d, if you stay here making a noise and a riot, I shall soon make that as much as your heads are worth. After a little pause, I heard them, on going away, very distinctly say, 'by G—d, this Fringee is either drunk or mad.' I requested the next morning to be admitted to a private audience of the King of Persia; my request was granted, and as soon as I had made my obeisance, his majesty said, 'so Elchee! I suppose you are come to make an apology for your unheard-of behaviour last night to my vizier.' 'I am come,' replied I, 'as my duty requires me to do to, explain my conduct to your majesty: and that done, if you judge I have acted wrong, I am willing, as a private person, to submit to any censure your majesty may deem proper; but I must declare to your Majesty, the King of England does not allow his representative to apologise without his royal and special orders; and I need not tell your majesty, that in this room, and in your presence, I am representing that great and powerful sovereign.' I then repeated to the King of Persia the words the minister had made use of to me; and added, 'suppose I had so far forgotten myself as to have made use of such words to any person deputed to the high honour of representing your majesty, would you have been well pleased if that person had been base enough not to have noticed them in the way they deserved?' The King of Persia laughed, and said, '*Hak daree*, you have right on your side; the old man should have recollected what Meerza Bozurg told him about Europeans, and especially about yourself; that in his conversation with them he must take care not to use words to them which he frequently uses to persons of great rank here; but I must call my old minister in, and you must make it up.' Meerzu Sheffee soon appeared, and the king said 'Meerza Sheffe! *asof-ed-dowlah*, (*i. e.* vizier of the empire,) here is the English ambassador, come to say he is sorry for what has happened.' 'Stop there, please your majesty; I come to say I am sorry for the occasion of it; but further I will not say.' Well well,' said the king 'It is for the advantage to my service that you two should be friends; and now ambassador, I tell you I am well pleased with the treaty as it stands, since I am sure, from what I see of you, that whatever you have held out to us will be performed by your government.' I shortly afterwards left the place, and in the evening I made a point of appearing at Meerza Sheffee's meglis, or levee; and from his politeness and attention, it appeared he thought no more of what had happened."

Only conceive such a scene in London!—Talleyrand kicking Lord Palmerston, and calling him a stupid old blockhead, etc.; or Prince Esterhazy bestowing a caning on Lord Althorp or Lord Grey, and swearing be d—d, if they kicked up a row, but he would wollop them! Different countries require different manners, perhaps? and different ministers different treatment? Our Meerzas and Ameened-dowlahs might not like it.—*London and Paris Observer, June* 8.

## MISCELLANEA

At the opening of the Old Bailey on Tuesday, an extraordinary petition "to be hanged" was presented to the Judge. The petitioner was the Frenchman, who, it may be remembered, was lately detected running away with diamonds to the value of £1,600,—The letter was in French, the following is a literal translation:—

"My Lord—I do not come here to move your sensibilities—I do not come here to request your clemency, because I do not deserve it; but I come here to confess that I am guilty, which is all I can do in order to extenuate my offence. In one evil day I have lost my fortune, and what is more dear, my honour; hence I have no desive to live, and therfore sincerely request that the Court will pronounce upon me judgment to die according to the laws of this country.

(Signed) "F. C. BOUTARD."

The Learned Judge (Mr. Sergeant Abrabin) intimated that the law of this country precluded. his extraordinary request from being complied with The trial was postponed.—(News.)

LIEUT. DRUMMOND'S ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS.—A most brilliant exhibition of Lieut. Drummond's intense lights, applicable to light houses, telegraphic signals, geodætical operations, and all purposes which require such light to be visible at great distances, has been made at the Gallery of Sciences. Many hundreds of the most distinguished patrons of science and eminent practical scientific men were present on this interesting occasion; and the series of experiments were conducted with extraordinary effect; Mr. Payne, the manager of the gallery, having made all the previous arrangements which were requisite with great skill judgment. About two years ago we gave an account of Lieut. Drummond's method of producing this powerful glare of light, by the action of oxygen and hydrogen gas in a state of combustion on a ball of lime. We now saw an Argand lamp, with parabolic reflectors of such prodigious splendour that, as it revolved, it has been visible forty-four miles off; but even this was incomparably excelled by one of the new combinations, so dazzling that no eye could bear to gaze upon it the line of reflection; and it was stated to be visible at the distance of sixty-six miles!! The next experiment was, we rather think, made for the first time in public, and consisted of the omission of the electric spark, with a parabolic reflector, and so rapidly continued as to form a perfectly continuous light. This was beautiful: and a magneto-eletric light, demonstrating the efficacy of galvanism in producing intensity, was not less so. Coloured lights were also exhibited; and, altogether, a more gratifying display of admirable and useful science never came under our cognizance. The noble gallery was crowded; and every visitor expressed delight and astonishment at the splendid varieties presented to their view.—(Literary Gazette.)

ANCIENT ROME.—Vast as the London is of the present day, I am persuaded that it is far below the Rome of the Cæsars. It has long been a settled opinion amongst scholars, that the computations of Lipsius, on this point, were prodigiously overcharged; and formerly I shared in that belief. But a closer study of the question, and a laborious *collation* of the diferent data, (for any single record, independently considered, can here establish nothing,) have satisfied me that Lipius was nearer the truth than his critics; and that the Roman population of every class, slaves, aliens, people of the suburbs included, lay between five and six millions; in which case the London of 1833, which counts more than a million, and a half, but less than two millions, may be taken as lying between onefourth and one-third of Rome. To discuss this question throughly, would require a separate memoir; meantime I will make this remark:—That the ordinary computation of a million or a million and a quarter, derived from the surviving accounts of the diferent "regions," with their circumstantial enumerations of the private houses and public edifices, are erroneous in two capital points; *first*, and chiefly, because these accounts apply to Rome *within* the Pomærium, and are, therefore, no more valid for the total Rome of Trajan's time, stretching so many miles beyond it, than the bills of mortality for "London within the walls," can serve at this day as a base for estimating the population of that total London which we mean and presume in our daily conversation. *Secondly*, even for the Rome within these limits, the computations are not commensurate, by not allowing for the prodigious *height* of the houses in Rome, which much transcended that of modern cities. On this last point, I shall translate a single and very remarkable sentence from the Greek Rhetorician Aristides; it will be known to a few readers, but to many more it will be new and interesting: "And, as often times we see that a man who greatly excels others in bulk and strength, is not content with any display however ostentatious, of his powers, short of that where he is exhibited surrounding himself with a pyramid of other men, one set standing upon the shoulders of another; so also this city, stretching her foundations over areas so vast, is yet not satisfied with those superficial dimensions; *that* contents her not; but upon one city rearing another of corresponding proportion, and upon that another, pile resting upon pile, houses overlaying houses, in aerial succession; in that way, she achieves a character of architecture justifying, as it where, the very promise of her name; and with reference to that name, and its Grecian meaning, we may say, that here nothing meets our eyes in any direction, but mere *Rome*! *Rome*!" (Note, the word on which the rhetorician plays, is the common Greek term for *strength*.) "And hence I derive the following conclusion: that if any one, decomposing this series of strata, were disposed to unshell, as it were, this existing Rome, from its present crowded and towering concervations; and thus degrading these aerial Romes, were to plant them on the ground, side by side in orderly succession; according, to all appearance, the whole vacant area of Italy would be filled with these dismantled stories of Rome, and we should be presented with the spectable of one continuous city, stretching its labyrinthine pomp to shores of the Adriatic." This is so far from being meant as a piece of rhetoric, that on the very contrary, the whole purpose is to substitute, for a vague and rhetorical expression of the Roman grandeur, one of a more definite character, by presenting its dimensions in a new form, and supposing the city to be uncrosted, as it were, the upper tiers to be what sailors call *unshipped*, and the dethroned stories, (or flat as they are called in Scotland,) to be all drawn up in rank and file upon the ground, according to which assumption, he says that the city would stretch about seventy or seventy five miles.—(Opium Eater.)

DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.—The present season in London has been remarkable for the number of deaths of persons bequeathing vast properties; the stamp-duties upon which will have a considerable effect in swelling the receipts of revenue during the quarter, Lord Breadalbane has left a sum of nearly 500,000*l.* we are told, to his daughter, Lady Chandos, and his other daughter, Lady Elizabeth Pringle, all his unentailed estates; and to his son the present Marquis, a rental of upwards of 70 000*l.* a year. Mr. Samuel Smith, a brother of Lord Carrington, left behind him nearly 2,000,000*l.* sterling. Mr. Alexander Adair has left his nephew, Sir something Roe, the Bow-street Magistrate, and two Mr. Barings (strangers), equal shares of his fortune, amounting to upwards of 150,000*l.* a piece. Mr. Mellish, the contractor, has left his daughters equal fortunes, and Lord Glengall, as residuary legatee, comes in for something quite prodigious in amount. Mr. Bridge, a partner of Mr. Rundell's, has also left a vast sum behind him. The Duke of Sutherland, an enormous mass of property;—in fact, we cannot at the moment recal the names of all those who have "shuffled off his mortal coil," to the manifest advantage of the public revenue. The Marchioness of Hertford is to be numbered in this melancholy list; but we believe all her Ladyship's bequests are to her personal relations. On the other hand, we have had some spirited marriages. Sir Charles Ogle has married for the third time, and taken to wife Lady Thorold, who has taken to Sir Charles Ogle, her third husband. Colonel Westenra, a son of Lord Rossmore's has married Lady East, a lady of very extensive fortune—we have heard of the riches of the East before—but, in this case, the lady herself is the real treasure. Dr. Holland has united himself to Miss Saba Smyth, daughter of the Reverend Sidney, and has written a snappish paragraph in the newspapers, deteriorating from the claims of the aristocracy, in revenge for a mistake of some penny-a-line reporter, which we think beneath him—it sounds vain, and is, at all events, pre-eminently ridiculous. Miss Fanshaw is dead; and Lady Davy, the fascinating, is going abroad for two years. Sir Richard Keats has died; and before he was buried, Sir Thomas Hardy was gazetted into his office of Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Admiral Parker, who has commanded the *neutral* squadron in the Tagus, succeeds Sir Thomas Hardy at the Admiralty. Old Lord De Saumarez has got into a sad scrape at Court for not attending Sir Richard Keats's public funeral. His Lordship pleaded that he could not have been at the funeral, because, at the same hour, he was obliged to attend at the Trinity House, to be sworn in a brother. This is good—but not good enough; for Sir James Graham, who *was* sworn in at the Trinity House nearly an hour before the venerable Guernsey Lord arrived, *had been at the funeral*.—(New Monthly Magazine.)

VASTNESS OF THE MATERIAL UNIVERSE.—Far as the earth seems to be from the sun, it is near to him when compared with Uranus; that planet is no less than 1,843,000,000 of miles from the luminary that warms and elivens the world; situate on the verge of the system, the sun must appear to it not much larger than Venus does to us. The earth cannot even be visible as a telescopic object to a body so remote; yet man, the inhabitant of the earth, soars beyond the vast dimensions of the system to which his planet belongs, and assumes the diameter of its orbit as the base of a triangle, whose apex extends to the stars. Sublime as the idea is, this assumption proves ineffectual, for the apparent places of the fixed stars are not sensibly changed by the earth's annual revolution; and with the aid derived from the refinements of modern astronomy, and of the most perfect of instruments, it is still a matter of doubt whether a sensible parallax has been detected even in the nearest of these remote suns. If a fixed star had the parallax of one second, its distance from the sun would be 20,500,000,000,000 of miles. At such a distance not only the terrestrial orbit shrinks to a point, but the whole solar system seen in the focus of the most powerful telescope, might be covered by the thickness of a spider's thread. Light flying at the rate of 200,000 miles in a second would take three years and seven days to travel over that space; one of the nearest stars may therefore have been kindled or extinguished more than three years before we could have been aware of so mighty an event. But this distance must be small when compared with that of the most remote of the bodies which are visible in the heavens The fixed stars are undoubtedly luminous like the sun; it is therefore probable that they are not nearer to one another than the sun is to the nearest of them. In the milky way and other starry nebulæ, some of the stars that seem to us to be close to others may be far behind them in the boundless depth of space; nay, may be rationally supposed to be situate many thousand times farther off; light would therefore require thousands of years to come to the earth from those myriads of suns, of which our own is but the "dim and remote companion."—(Mrs. Somerville's Connexion of the Physical Sciences.)

ALTERATION IN PROGRESS IN THE INTERNAL ECONOMY OF SOCIETY IN ENGLAND.—At the three periods of 1811, 1821, and 1831, the whole of the families, divided into three classes, were, in numbers, as follow:—

| | In 1811. | In 1821. | In 1831. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Families employed in agriculture..... | 697,353 | 773,732 | 761,348 |
| Families chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft... ..... | 923,588 | 1,118,295 | 1,182,912 |
| All other families not comprised in the two preceding classes..... ..... | 391,450 | 454,699 | 801,676 |

Here we see that, while the families employed in agriculture increased only in a very small degree from 1811 to 1831, and were absolutely reduced in number in the ten years, from 1821 to 1831, the families not employed in agriculture or manufactures, in the twenty years, more than doubled their numbers; and in the latter ten years—those years in which the agriculturists positively declined—these unemployed increased no less than 76 per cent.! The base of society is contracting, while the superstructure is swelling into enormous dimensions; and yet, according to the fashionable doctrine of the day, those who constitute the base are too numerous, and their numbers must be further reduced! The pyramid of society is becoming invested, but that cannot be done in the social, any more than a similar thing can be done in the physical world, without endangering the whole structure.—(Hopkins's Great Britain for the last Forty Years.)

A NICE LITTLE WORLD.—The diameter of Pallas does not much exceed 79 miles, so that an inhabitant of that planet, in one of our steam carriages, might go round his world in a few hours.

KALMUCK PRAYER-MACHINE.—A Belgian paper states that the Kalmucks have invented a machine which must supersede their priests: with it they perform the Liturgy without its being read aloud. It consists of revolving wooden cylinders with the formulæ written in Sanscrit characters of gold on a red ground. By means of an axle which runs through the cylinder, this machine, which may be styled a "prayer mill," is set in motion, performing the office of chaplain without giving him the trouble of reciting the service. The devotees feel that by setting these written prayers in motion with the machine, they produce a noise which is agreeable to the Deity, and prevails as much as would the voices of a whole congregation. Several tribes have prayer mills of large dimensions set in motion by sails similar to those of the windmill, and in this manner are the religious rites of a large population performed. To what great purposes would the Kalmucks not apply steam if the simple principle of the windmill is turned to such good account as in this instance!

THE "TRADES" PROCESSION.—London has, during the last month, seen a most extraordinary sight—if matters rest as they are, extraordinary without being mischievous. We mean a procession of between 20,000 and 30,000 members of the *Trades' Unions*, through the principal streets; organized and marshalled as regularly as the march of troops, and performed in the most perfect silence and good order.

The object of this display was, by the appearance of so numerous and evidently well-drilled an assemblage of people, to enforce the weight and importance of a petition signed by 250,000 unionists, imploring the King to mitigate the punishment of the Dorchester brethren, who were sentenced to seven years' transportation by Mr. Baron Williams, and who had been, for at least a fortnight before the display, sailing in the Surrey convict-ship to the place of their banishment. That object, however, failed of its effect, and what rendered the display the more ridiculous was the fact that Mr. Owen and Dr. Wade, and the other worthy individuals who head the tail, knew,—for they had been told by Lord Melbourne that the very contrary result would be derived from the exhibition of all this physical force. The petition, hoisted upon a blue cotton covered horse, and borne by half a dozen zealous brothers, was carried into the Home office by the deputation, who were received by Mr. Phillips, and told by him what they had been previously told by Lord Melbourne, that coming as the petition did, attended by this immense concourse of people, it would not be received. In consequence of this decision, the huge humbug was carried out at the back door of the Office, stuffed into a hackney-coach, and driven back to the place whence it came.

Meanwhile, the deluded unionists went marching on, covering themselves with dust and glory, and, crossing Westminster Bridge, proceeded—most appropriately—to Bedlam; here they were not permitted to halt. They then continued their march to Kennington Common, where many a worthy patriot has received the honours of martydom on the gibbet; but there they were equally unfortunate, for just as they were doubting what they should do, the appearance of a few of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards decided the question; and under the orders of Dr. Wade, who was dressed in canonicals and had his hood on, the whole body, without a whisper or a murmur, commenced their march back to London, or to their respective lodges, as the case might be, having sacrificed a day's work and a day's wages to the consummation of a walk of ten miles, distinguished only from the sneering spectator by bits of different coloured ribbon tied round their necks, or dangling at the button-holes of their jackets and coats.

The Government deserve great credit for the manner in which the preparations for maintaining the public peace were made. No soldiers, no additional policemen, appeared in the streets through which the procession was to pass; troops had poured into London and its neighbourhood during the night; three brigades of guns arrived from Woolwich, and were posted, one in the Regent's-park barracks, one in the stables at Carlton-gardens, and another in the King's Mews; bodies of four hundred policemen each were stationed in St. James's square, Cavendish-square, and Privy-gardens, out of sight of the marching operatives, but ready, at an instant's notice, to act in the most decisive manner, if necessary; nothing of the kind was required, and the day ended in perfect tranquillity. But we must say, seeing the control under which the Unions evidently are, and the military manner in which they manœuvred, on quitting their first ground, we are not inclined to augur very favourably from their apparent acquiescence in the proceedings of the day. A body so organized, and so commanded, and so bound together by secret oaths—(which, however much, since the transportation of the Dorchester men, they may quibble, they are)—if it can be made to disperse when angry, disappointed, and defeated in its purpose, without a murmur of discontent—and separate quietly and readily to deliberate upon future proceedings—may, with equal certainty and silence, be assembled at an hour's notice, on a day or night when the troops are not in town, when the police are not embodied, and when the guns are yet in Woolwich.

What the Government has now done is what it ought to have done in the first instance, and to have trusted to the respectability of the country rather than the mob: they must do yet more if they mean to preserve us. While such combinations exist, no men, no property, are safe; and we trust that his Majesty's Ministers, who now appear to see the necessity of stopping somewhere, will be convinced that the time is come.

It appears by a Parliamentary return that, during the last year, 920 soldiers were committed to the different gaols in England, by sentences of courts-martial, for various periods of imprisonment, instead of subjecting them to flogging, as formerly: that 36 were sent to Canterbury, from the Dover garrison; 147 to Maidstone, which would take in the Chatham and Woolwich garrisons; 145 to Brixton, principally from the London garrisons; 149 to Gosport and Portsmouth from the garrisons of these towns; and only *five* to Exeter.

It appears from a Parliamentary return that 148 captains and commanders were appointed from half-pay to the command of ships between the 1st of July 1830, and the 1st of July, 1833. Of these, eight had been in the service 50 years, 10 more than 45 years, none above 40 years, 50 above 30 years, and 48 above 20 years. Captain Charles Bullen, C. B., has been the longest, and the Hon. G. Grey the shortest period in the navy. In the same official return, we observe there are now only seven midshipmen in the service who have passed their examination for lieutenants prior to 1823.

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